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THE CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Interesting Record of a Long Voyage.

TWO YEARS IN THE CHINA SEAS.

DETENTION AT CAPE TOWN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, OFF NAVY YARD,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug 24, 1858.

The *San Jacinto* arrived at this place about 10 A. M. having returned from her East Indian cruise, after an absence from the United States of 2 years, 10 months, and 28 days. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, H. H. Bell; Purser, J. O. Bradford; Chief Engineer, B. F. Isherwood; Lieutenants, H. H. Lewis, J. C. Williamson, J. Rutledge, J. M. Duncan, W. W. Queen, R. T. Bowen; Captain of Marines, J. D. Simms; Assistant Surgeons, R. P. Daniel, J. E Semple; Chaplain, R. Given; 1st Assistant Engineers, A. Lawton, E. T. De Luce; 2d do., H W. Spooner, W. B. Brooks; 3d do., T. E. Biles, H. G. Victor, C H. Baker. Forward Officers—S. Seaman, Sailmaker; J. C. Ritter, Gunner; C. Johnson, Boatswain; A. Poinsett, Carpenter; Captain's Clerk, E. Clifford; Purser's Clerk, D. A. Edmands.

We left Hong Kong May 14 and have on our homeward passage touched successively at Batavia, Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and Ascension. Great credit is due to a kind Providence (but I fear it will not be given) for having blessed us with fair winds and smooth seas during the whole of our voyage home, and thereby expediting our passage. It will be seen that we have made the run from Hong Kong to New-York in 102 days. Of this time we have been at sea 83 days, 44 of which we were under steam, the rest of the time under sail alone.

A brief record of the cruise of the *San Jacinto* may be of interest, as it will give some idea of the *vocation* of a United States steamer on the East India station.

Upon consulting an abstract Log, kept by H. A GREENOUGH, of this ship, I find we have successively visited Madeira, Ascension, Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritias, Ceylon, Pulo Penang Singapore, Mouth of Meinam River, Siam, Hong Kong, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Simoda, Japan, Woosung, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Macao, Hong Kong, Macoa, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Woosung, Hong Kong, Whampoa, Hong Kong, Batavia, Simons Bay, St. Helena and Ascension. We have touched at places occupied by Portuguese, English, Siamese, Chinese, Japanese, Spaniards and Dutch. We have steamed, since leaving the States, 169 days, have sailed 101 days, have been at sea 260 days, in port 765 days, have consumed, of coal, 4,030 tons, at a cost of from $11 to $45 per ton. We have run in all, since leaving the States, per log, about 41,000 miles; the engines have made 4.137,164 revolutions; the screw 8,865,351. Our greatest expense for one day's steaming, for coal alone, has been about $1,250; least, $198. The whole expense of this trip, since leaving the States, has been about $200,000. This item might have been made considerably less, had there not been an unnecessary expenditure of that costly article, coal, whilst on the station. There certainly is an urgent necessity for an explicit and positive regulation regarding the expenditure of coal on the vessels of the United States Naval Service. This in common with many other matters, should never be left to the discretion of any Naval Commander, who is an individual clothed with an irresponsible power, who, though professedly responsible, is in fact, only nominally so. The wide latitude given to "discretionary power" warrants the grossest abuse of it, and calls for positive regulation even in the most minor matters.

A summary of the *events* of the cruise of this ship would be a record of doings, some of which were sensible, many absurd, and others most contemptible. Starting out from the United States as a "Flag-ship," we have acted in that capacity almost without interruption, up to the time of our leaving Hong Kong on our return voyage home. For two years and near four months, the ship carried the broad pennant of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG; for the remaining three months, that of Commodore JOSIAH TATTNALL. The *San Jacinto* served during this time admirably as a pleasure yacht. At one time—with two interruptions of a few hours each—we lay at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong for five months and twenty-two days; on another occasion, we lay four months and ten days at Shanghae without once lifting our anchor, although our presence was most urgently needed elsewhere. The crowning acts of this administration was the noted capture and destruction of the Barrier Forts, and the seizure and *conquest* of Formosa. The details of these actions have been given to the world in days of yore.

The last three and a half months of our stay in the East—during which time we carried the broad pennant of Commodore TATNALL—was prolific of greater usefulness by the ship, and more pleasure to all connected with the same, than the whole of the previous time we were on the station. Manila was visited and its glories made manifest. The hidden mysteries of "Canton within the walls" were laid open unto us, but even with this pleasant episode, I must say our cruise has been a most nauseous mixture. The witches cauldron spoken of in "Macbeth," was not filled with more disgusting ingredients than has been the East India cruise of the *San Jacinto*; a very hell-broth has it been. But, let the dead past bury its dead. "Beware the name of FIFE. Dismiss me: Enough."

The *San Jacinto* has on this cruise proved that, under proper management, she would be one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, of vessels in the Navy. Her sailing and steaming qualities have been tried on this cruise, and she has not been found wanting. Provided with a hoist-up screw, and some alterations made in her internal arrangements, I think she could justly claim to be the *most* efficient of our naval vessels. Perhaps her star may be dimmed by some of the new sloops-of war now building. We shall see.

Well, the long cruise is over, and there is none who will weep because of it. Many an eye which beamed with brightness when we left home has since been dimmed with tears for the loss of loved ones who were once of and with us—who knew this ship as their abiding place Of the eighteen whom death has claimed from the decks of the *San Jacinto*, there is perhaps not one whose dust will mingle with that of their own native land. Some have found a resting-place beneath the waters of the Pacific, there to sleep until the sea gives up its dead. Others rest beside the bright waters of Pearl River. The green hillside on which their narrow house is built smiles in its loveliness as sweetly as though the field of strife on which they perished was not near; the green fields near their habitation seem glad, and the living trees rustling near their graves rustle in unison with the evening zephyr as sweetly as though they were not sleeping so far away from their own native land, and the turf is as green o'er their graves as though watered by the tears of the loved ones at home. The "isles of the East" have received their tribute from us, for we have left our dead to sleep their last sleep amid their spice groves. The cascades of beauteous Penang lull one sufferer to rest. Some have their narrow house in the recesses of Happy Valley; the morning and evening shadows of the lofty hills of Hong Kong linger on the graves of those who rest in a strange land, and the noontide sun looks down brightly into the glades where they will sleep until time shall be no more. The banks of the Woosung too will give up some of the dead of this ship; in the meantime its deep waters will roll on as calmly into the sea—which once was their home—as though the dead stranger was not there. These have perished, some by lingering disease, some by violence, some by accident, and others in battle. Rest in peace say those of us who are again blessed with a sight of our native land after near three years' absence.

With this letter will cease a three years' correspondence from the distant parts of the earth. With a word of warning to any hapless naval wight to beware of the stigma of correspondence and the frowns of his *executives* consequent there, on, I will now bid adios to a three years' acquaintance.

DANI.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony—Its Hospitality—Its Progress—Rapid Movement of Civilization—The Dutch Republics—War with the Kaffirs—What a Kaffir King has to Say—Commencement of Hostilities—The Dutchmen Sue for Peace—Miscellaneous News—State of Education—Commercial—Political—Final.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, SIMONS BAY,
South Africa, Wednesday, July 7, 1858.

An expected detention of this ship at this place for the period of ten days, has enabled your correspondent to visit the metropolis of South Africa, and as on a previous visit some two and a half years since, I am laid under great obligations to several gentlemen of the editorial corps of Cape Town for numerous favors, and for facilities afforded me in getting materials for a letter for the TIMES,—a paper, I am glad to see, well and widely known, and looked to as high authority by the intelligent portion of the denizens of Cape Town, which portion is not by any means a small one.

Speaking of the courtesy of editors in Cape Town, reminds me of the fact, that it is a characteristic trait of the people there generally, one which, together with a genial hospitality, they are justly noted for exercising. So well is this fact known, that persons going to and coming from the East, hail with a joy unspeakable and full of glory, the sight of the cloud-capped summit of Table Mountain, which stands like a sentinel looking down upon a city noted for its hospitality, its intelligence, and last but not least, its lovely women. Americans visiting the Cape, can, I think, universally bear testimony of the correctness of your correspondent's estimate of the place and people. A stay of two and a half years in China and the East, will make one properly appreciate a place like Cape Town, upon striking soundings therein, and fully prepare him for enjoying its many pleasures.

Contrary to probable expectation, I am enabled to give you news of importance from a section of God's footstool which is, on your side of the water at least, supposed to possess only a local importance. The stirring and great historic transactions now transpiring in the Eastern world, doubtless has much to do with the overlooking by the civilized world of a portion of the colonial empire of Great Britain which at the present occupies but a comparatively small space on the map of the world. With a glance at that, we are too apt to associate Cape Colony with the insignificant minor colonies of Great Britain in the East; too apt to base our ideas of South Africa upon what we have read in the pages of GORDON CUMMING, DRAYTON, or of some stray naturalist, interested in its natural history or flora, but not in its importance as one of the States of the world; as a point which is fast becoming the habitation of a great nation, whose commerce and agriculture will be of transcendent importance ere many years have passed. We have in abundance minute descriptions of the wonderful animal creations of South Africa, of its infinitely varied and magnificent flora, etc; but the world has been kept in the dark most mysteriously of its resources, commercial, mineral, and agricultural, of the social life and habits of a people who are pioneering civilization into the centre of unknown and mysterious Africa. Possessed—if I may so speak—of all of the elements of a quiet and enduring prosperity, wanting the alluring bait of the gold placers of Australia of the forced wealth of the ancient empire of the Great Mogul, of the rewards attendant upon services in the British Empire in the East, Cape Colony has, in the feverish *mêlée* of the Nineteenth Century, been in a measure overlooked and unnoticed. Since its possession by the English, and the consequent infusion of a large Anglo-Saxon element—accompanied of course by energy and enterprise—into its plodding Dutch stock, the Colony has slowly but surely increased in enduring wealth and importance; and so will surely increase in future time until it will stand up as one of the great States of the world. It does not require a prophet's vision to foresee the future greatness of a country when the Anglo-Saxon is the predominating element, and when that element has incentives to greatness beyond what it had in the wilds of New-England and Virginia, and what it now has in the jungles of Ceylon and the barrens of Australia.

The history of the world, probably, does not furnish a similar parallel of two nations achieving greatness under the almost exactly similar circumstances such as a few years since attended the first and subsequent settlement of the United States of America, and such as is now attending the settlement and colonization of South Africa. Of the might of civilization over barbarism; of the potency of a stronger race, we here have the same illustration that the days of Captain JOHN SMITH and DANIEL BOONE furnished. We see a people with many of the characteristics of the American aborigines, retreating before the wave of civilization—not westward, but northward—struggling against a destiny most manifest; a struggle equally hopeless and vain as was that of our once proud and warlike red men. The South African Boer is now doing the task of our early pioneers; the axe and the rifle is fast driving the Kaffir from the home of his fathers; his land of promise possessed by a stranger hardly less rude, though more highly civilized than himself. This stranger is, in his turn, dispossessed of his acquired domain, to give place to the final occupant and real lord of the land—the Anglo-Saxon—he who is to make this South African wilderness blossom as the rose. The formation of new States, and the absorption of the same, *a la* Texas, may be witnessed at the present time in South Africa as with us, but not on so extensive a scale. The war now carried on—or rather the war which has just been brought to a close—between the Free State north of the Orange river and the *Basutos* Kaffirs, must end in a removal of the doomed race to the wilds of the North. A brief history of the origin of this new Kaffir war, of its progress and the present state of hostilities, will doubtless be new to people on your side of the water, and perhaps of interest to many of your readers who are interested in all that relates to Africa and her redemption—to the many who are watching, with an interest most intense, the steps of LIVINGSTON, ANDERSON and others.

The world—at least the reading world—is doubtless aware of the existence of two separate and distinct States or Republics, whose southern boundaries border the northern one of Cape Colony respectively named the "Orange Free State" and the "Transoval Republic." These offshoots from the British Colony are peopled by a scant population of Dutch Boers, whose almost sole occupation is of a pastoral character. Every facility has been given by the British colonial authorities and the Home Government to bring into existence and perpetuate these embryo States, for the very good reason that, like the messenger of old, their mission is to prepare the way for the coming of a greater power—nothing less than British supremacy. With that rare national wisdom which has ever characterized British statesmen, they rightly judge of the policy of employing, without cost, the hardy Boer to pioneer the way and break the ground for English settlement. Such is now the mission of the two frontier republics. The Orange Free State, prompted by that spirit of aggression so often made manifest by the Boers of South Africa, has seen fit to declare war against the powerful Kaffir tribe of Basutos, a tribe numbering from eighty to one hundred thousand souls, able to muster some fifteen thousand warriors, ruled over by a chief of rare sagacity and ability, who, by and through the devoted labors of missionaries, has, with a majority of his people, become the partakers of the blessings of a higher civilization than is possessed by the most of the Kaffir and Hottentot tribes of South Africa. A word as to this Chief—MOSHESH by name—for his character bears on that of his people. We will deviate a little from the path of narrative and let the man speak for himself and people. When we see such testimony as the following from a leading English Colonial paper, we may say, indeed, that it is more than the "testimony of the rocks:" "As for MOSHESH, he has cast a new light on the native character. His conduct as a chief, a general and a gentleman, has been faultless. All who knew him personally were convinced of his great natural talents, and relied on his uprightness and good faith." And here:

Addressing President BOOHOF, of the Free State, in a letter dated May 16, of this year, he says:

"We have got several reasons for wishing a fight: 1st, We have never yet acted on the offensive 2d. You have destroyed our corn in several districts of the Tesutu, and because the people of those districts shall be hungry during the Winter, we would like to look for some food in the Free State. The reports of your commanders and correspondents which are published in the *Friend*, are wonderful inventions, and therefore they are utterly false. However, some of the burghers of the Free State might take them to be faithful and trustworthy statements, and taking for granted that we have been greatly and easily defeated, they might in the succeeding years be inclined to incite wars against us, perhaps for very specious reason. Moreover, these statements have hurt the feelings of our warriors, whom I had great trouble to keep within bounds during the present struggle. The English know that we are no cowards, and we would like the Boers to learn that we know how to fight for our rights. Now, you say we are great cowards. Although I wish for peace, it might perhaps be better that we should fight once or twice on both sides, in order to get better acquainted with each other, and then, perhaps, peace would be a little more sincere on the part of the Boers.

However, my name is MOSHESH, and my sister is called 'Peace.' I never liked war in my youth; how should I like it now I am old? But I lament your having spoken so loudly before the war began, of all the great calamities you were going to inflict upon our nation; and what I regret now is, that your conduct has clearly shown the true existence of these wicked intentions I have already advised several of my captains of what is going on, and my wish is that we should both pray to God that an amicable settlement may be the result of our present correspondence. I will send one of my sons to meet your deputation at Thaba Nchu, and I have given instructions in order that they may not be molested or insulted on the way. Such are, my good friend and chief, the true words of your true and humble servant,

MOSHESH."

Well spoken, old man! Such sentiments, and conduct consistent with those sentiments, has procured you the respect of every right-hearted Englishman—including the present able Governor—in Cape Colony.

Prompted by a desire to plunder the Kaffirs of their lands and property, though seeking to cloak that desire by various petty and assumed aggravations on part of the Basutos, the edict went forth in March last from the mouths of the Boers of the Free State that there must be war, and that war must be one of extermination of either one or the other of the two nations. That there was aggravation on the part of the savages is stoutly asserted by the Free State people. Some there doubtless was, but when the two parties are weighed in the balances, the Free State is found wanting, if we may credit missionary and high colonial authority. From the time of the declaration of war up to the time of the departure of the last mail for the United States, offensive and defensive operations have been carried on with spirit—a sort of guerrilla war, resulting in a moderate loss of life, and the destruction of a large amount of property, and of course attended with a great deal of misery to both conflicting parties. Of the details of the most importance you have doubtless been informed ere this. Since the time at which I suppose you received your latest news from the Cape, I am called upon to record the attack upon, and destruction by the Boers, of the important mission stations and towns of Beersheba and Moria.

A brief record of the more important recent events connected with this war would be the mention of the attack by a party of about 1,000 Boers on the strong position of Thaba Botsigo, occupied by MOSHESH, and near the whole of his people; and the discomfiture on this occasion of the Boer army through the—on their part—assumed reason of a disagreement between the commanders of the two respective divisions of the army. I am sorry I have lost important documents relating to the details of this affair, which, though not resulting in extensive bloodshed and plunder as the affair of Zevenfontain, on the 23d of March—in which some 40 men were killed and 3,000 head of cattle captured from the Kaffirs—yet, from the fact of its resulting in the dismemberment and scattering of the Free-State rabble, and leading to the acceptation of the mediation of Sir GEO. GREY, Governor of Cape Colony, by the belligerents, it may be justly called *the* affair of the war.

The position of MOSHESH was a very strong one at Botsigo, (or Barigo,) encamped on a semi-circular range of hills, from 80 to 100 feet in height—steep and almost inaccessible—protected on one side by dense jungle, and on the other by a narrow gorge, which divides and separates a large central hill from the rest of the range, and a deep ditch which traverses nearly the whole range of hills on the inside of the semi-circle. Outside of this ditch are two sluits, or ravines, one of which can only be crossed in one or two places. These hills were occupied by a force of some 15,000 warriors, expert in the use of fire-arms, and commanded by a chief distinguished for his ability as a warrior general. On the outside of the sluits, at a distance of some 1,500 yards, was encamped the Boer force, numbering, as I have said, some (probably above) 1,000 men, mostly mounted; and, beside other armament, having a few pieces of cannon. The result was, as I have above stated, a disagreement of the commanders—by name SENEKAL and VANDERWALT—as to the plan of attack. The latter proposed the storming of the central hill, spoken of above, and occupied by MOSHESH himself. Objections being raised by SENEKAL, he (SENEKAL) advanced beyond the first sluit with his cannon, and threw a few shells into the stronghold of MOSHESH. Finding his operations of no avail, he called a council of war, at which it was decided that, as the strength of the enemy far exceeded what it was supposed to be, that the army should disband and return to their homes. This was accordingly done—the camp was forthwith broken up, and the redoubtable Free-State army returned to their homes to pursue the more creditable and peaceful avocation of tending their flocks Much credit is due to MOSHESH—and is given by all right-hearted men—for his great forbearance in not following up his advantage and annihilating the rabble which had invaded his home. Thus was terminated, by this almost bloodless episode, a war, the result of which was to inflict an amount of damage on both parties—particularly the Boers—which it will take years to repair.

The plan of a union of the Free State and South African Republic, proposed by the Executives of the two States, having been rejected by the Volksraad, or Legislative Council of the Free State, and failing thus to get the aid from the South African Republic relied upon, it was deemed proper and most politic to entertain the proposition of Sir GEORGE GREY, to settle the whole affair by his mediation Accordingly, the Council which resumed its session at Bloemfontain on the 7th of June, most graciously signified its intention, in common with MOSHESH, of appointing Commissioners to meet His Excellency, who will proceed to the frontier about the middle of this month. Fortunate it is for the belligerents and the colonies that there is such an umpire as Gov. GREY. Possessed of the confidence of all parties, coupled with a popularity which I have never known possessed by any ruler beside, he is to my mind, the very man, above all others, fit to bring about an adjustment of the great difficulties which now menace the colonies of South Africa. Fortunate it is for the Free-States of South Africa that their very existence is perpetuated by a man imbued by the spirit of peace and a sense of right. Governor GREY'S mediation has been most opportune, for several of the tribes of Kaffirs and Hottentots located near the frontiers were arming for the fight of might against right, from which nothing else could have resulted but desolation and bloodshed. Until we hear further from the meeting of the "Allied Commissioners," we may rest assured of the fact of matters remaining *statu quo*. In the meantime let us hope for the best.

The great cry in this Colony is, strange to say, for labor, more labor. Think of this, ye sufferers in our great commercial cities!—you who earn, at the option of slop-shops, your $2 and $3 per week—that in mystic South Africa there is enough and to spare! I believe that there is no spot of green earth which the sun shines on that offers the inducements to free, honest labor that the Cape Colony offers. I speak this with a full knowledge of the advantages of our Western wilds, having been qualified by a residence therein for passing judgment thereon; and I would say that, were our own "Far West" and South Africa are each weighed in the balance of remunerative labor and actual, real *life*, our Western wilds will be found wanting. Possessing institutions which conduce as much to the happiness of an intelligent people as do those of our own favored land; not annoyed by those intestine political broils which are incidental to the settlement of our new Territories; blessed with genial and sunny clime, and lands productive beyond measure; the Colonies of South Africa loom up to my eye as the chosen home of the working man and woman. I would not hold out delusive hopes, where there is no ground upon which to rear the costly fabric; but two successive periods of observation, accompanied by an insight into the real *life* of the people, has led me to adopt the conclusions above. It is becoming, at times, to lay aside our national prejudices, and admit truth—naked truth. Such I utter when I elevate the free labor of South Africa above that of its fellow in the "Western World."

The stream of emigration flows into this Colony—not with the noisy Irish brawl—calmly, full and quietly; not charged with the filth of pauperism, or impregnated with the dross of foreign loaferism and criminality, but rich with a surplus of an industrious, agricultural and mechanical population—just such an one as *must* enrich an already thriving Colony. England, Scotland, Germany and the Netherlands furnish the greater mass of emigrants. The services of a number of these emigrants are applied to the culture of the vine, the production of several kinds of wines—some of them being of an excellent quality—an important and remunerative branch of Cape agriculture.

Americans need no higher evidence of the well-being of a people than the fact that education is universal, and the standard of intelligence high. If such is not now strictly the case, I may say that such soon will be the case. With the English leaven in the Colony, a system of universal education is being instituted which must soon elevate the inhabitants of this favored portion of British dominion to rank as high in intelligence and learning as the most favored of lands. A large number of Cape youth are now educated at the English, Scotch and Continental Universities and the high degrees of scholarship attained by them abroad is most creditable to the transplanted intellect of South Africa. The fact of there being many men of wealth, and that there is very little poverty in the Colony, enables the inhabitants thereof to educate extensively. Then, again, much is due to the very able Governor of Cape Colony, who has, on all occasions, shown himself an ardent supporter of an extensive educational system, as well as a promoter of literature and art; another key to the secret of his great popularity. Late returns show that there is, in Cape Colony alone, some two hundred schools aided more or less by Government. There is now in the various schools of the Colony from 12,000 to 17,000 pupils.

American ingenuity is in demand in the Colony, being especially wanted for the manufacture of agricultural implements, etc. The production of the sugar cane being extensively entered upon in the Natal Colony, we are likely to be called upon at home for a supply of our excellent sugar-mills and machinery. I notice amongst the articles brought from Boston by the American bark *Fleet Eagle*, which vessel arrived at Table Bay June 17, our wheat and hay cutters, weighing-machines, sugar-mills and one threshing-machine. For a supply of the latter article there is a special demand. Should not Dutch fogyism interfere too extensively, we may expect to see, ere long, the commencement of an extensive railway system, and thus will be opened another chance for competition on the part of our mechanics with those of England at locomotive and car building. So much for conjecture.

There is little commercial and general intelligence to communicate. The Colony has been but little affected by the revolutions in the commercial world abroad. Its prosperity depending more upon agricultural and pastoral results, and these being of a far more reliable character than any other species of wealth, together with the fact of there being a large amount of latent wealth in the hands of its wealthy burghers, has saved it from any of those financial troubles and distresses which have so affected the (almost universal) commercial world. This, too, in the face of the fact that its commercial relations with the rest of the world are of no mean importance.

Owing to a decline of 1½d. to 2d. per pound in wool, there is but little offered for sale in this market, holders preferring to wait, before offering, for more remunerative prices. Prices now range from 8½d. to 1s. per pound for second quality, and 1s 6d. to 1s. 8d. for first quality.

A few lots have sold for a slight advance on the last quoted price. Large numbers of Cape horses are now being shipped to India, the British Government having several officers at the Cape making purchases. Since the commencement of the present Indian war, there has been purchased in this Colony, for military purposes, 3,247 horses at prices ranging from $80 to $150 each.

The two above-named articles, are at the present, the principal articles of Cape exports. The minor produce of the Cape may be quoted as follows: Aloes, per pound, 4d. Ostrich feathers, lb. net, £9 @£12. Elephant Teeth; 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. per lb. Argol, per 100 lbs, 45s. Hides—wet, nett per lb, 4d. Horns, hundred, 42s. 6d. Skins—sheep, 1s. 1d. @1s. 5½d.; goat, 2s. Spirits—Cape brandy £24 per leaguer. Wine—Pontac, per pipe, £20; White, £12; Constantia, P. per half aum, £14@£22; F. £16@£18 15s.; W, £9; K, £9. Grain—wheat, 25s. 6d.@30s. per muid, of 3 Winchester bushels each; barley, 16s. 6d. per muid; oats, 15s. per muid.

American produce in demand at the Cape, may be quoted as follows; Pork, £6@£7 per bbl; Hops, 7d.@8d. per lb.; Flour, 36s.@38s. 6d. per bbl.; Staves, hhd., per 1,200, £20 10s.@£25; Staves, bbl., £17 per 1,000; Tobacco, Virginia leaf, per 100 lbs. £6.

At the date of my writing, there are 39 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,648, lying in Table Bay.

A review of Sir GEORGE GREY'S speech, delivered at the prorogation of the Cape Parliament at Cape Town, June 5, informs us of the fact of his hearty coöperation with the Parliament in forwarding those several measures adopted by the same, and an expressed desire that good may result to the Colony by such action; an expressed wish that there may be improvement in the prisons and jails of the Colony, and the devising of a plan to promote said improvements; congratulation that so much has been done by the Parliament to promote education, the satisfaction on his part that a bill has been passed which it is hoped will lay the foundation of a future University, and thus furnish the means of attaining in the Colony an education of the highest order, and the rearing up a home of a class of highly cultivated men; thanks for the encouragement of emigration, the confident hope that the great works of internal improvement now being carried on in the Colony will give ample and remunerative employment to all; also thanks for measures taken for the improvement of the harbor of Port Elizabeth, and congratulation that although the Home Government had refused to aid the construction of works which will make Table Bay a safe and excellent harbor, that the revenues of the Colony have been found sufficient to carry out a large portion of the intended and costly improvements, the indulgence of the hope that the Home Government may yet see the necessity of aiding in the completion of a work of such importance to the commerce of the world. The Governor is in this last view of the case essentially right, the construction of a breakwater at this great stopping place on the highway to the Indies will give one of the finest harbors to South Africa in the world. The great drawback to the prosperity of the metropolis of Cape Colony is the want of a secure harbor, an appendage, which it does not now possess, and which if it did would make Cape Town loom up as one of the great places of the world. An outlay of some £100,000 would give it this desideratum. "The assistance afforded by the Parliament," adds the Governor, "in adding to the Border Police Force, will enable me to provide effectually for the defence of the frontier and the maintainance of peace in those districts into which Kaffirs have been largely introduced, whilst this proceeding on your part, and the sense of security arising from it, will render still more satisfactory to the colonists the measure the Government was *compelled* to adopt of introducing so large an amount of Kaffir labor into the country, and which has happily, in so many respects, proved advantageous to its interests." I would particularly call attention to this allusion to forced Kaffir labor.

The Governor returns thanks for the liberal supplies voted for the conduct of the public service, and gives the assurance that they shall be appropriated to works of a reproductive character; states that the public revenues are in a most satisfactory state; makes mention of the interest manifested by the Legislative Council in the lamentable events transpiring beyond the Orange River, and expresses the hope of being able successfully to mediate between the belligerents, but remarks that new complications appear to be taking place in the country beyond the Orange River, which may preclude him from acting in the manner desired by the Council; is happy to say that British Kaffraria is in a perfectly tranquil state, and hopes that its great natural resources may be uninterruptedly developed, in which case it will attain to a high degree of prosperity. He closes by thanking the Parliament for their well directed exertions in advancing the interests of the colony, and felicitates them on their freedom from party strife and faction. The Parliament was prorogued by Gov. GREY until the 15th of July, 1858.

I have been thus full in reviewing Gov. GREY'S speech because of the bearing it has upon Cape politics, and from the impression I have that it is of more than local interest.

A final summing up, and correct review of the cruise of this ship—which I shall give on my arrival at New-York—will close a three years' correspondence with your journal. This message,—which I bear myself—this voice from across the waters, is raised finally from far South Africa. That its echoes may aid in fixing the attention of the people, whom I love to call "my own people," whose land is my land, and whose God is my God, on this, the stepping stone of civilization in South Africa, is the earnest wish of

Yours truly, DANI.

VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CARACCAS, Friday, July 30, 1858.

The treaty between the United States and Venezuela, negotiated in 1856, by Mr. EAMES, the American Minister, with the late Administration of this country, and which was approved by the late Venezuelian Congress without amendment, and by the Senate of the United States with a slight modification in one article, has now, it is said, been accepted by the new Venezuelian Administration with that modification.

The journals here have published several contradictory reports about the appointment of a new United States Minister to this country that I have not seen in any paper from the States.

Mr. TURPIN is the only person mentioned as the successor of Mr. EAMES, which I myself think probable, for though I was under the impression that Mr. BUCKALOW would be sent to this country, I see that he has been appointed to Ecuador. The editor of the *Diario*, Señor M. DE BRICEÑO, who had just returned from Washington, unsuccessful in his mission to settle the Aves Island reclamation, makes, in his paper, the following remark on the subject:

"We should believe that the appointment of Mr. TURPIN, if it was not already made at Washington, was *in pectore* when the revolution broke out in Venezuela. It is well known that Mr. EAMES, during the days of the revolution, acted the part best suited to his policy, with the object of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of the Aves question for the United States; consequently, without committing himself in the protocol imbroglio, he favored the Venezuelian Minister's views of the subject, who appears to have imagined that the United States would probably give this Government a moral aid, which is even yet waited for. Mr. EAMES was in sympathy with the popular feeling during those days. It was expected that the *elder sister* might protect Venezuela, but her representative seems only to have kept in view his own business, the Aves question. Of course, everything has been officially communicated to Washington. It is natural to suppose that President BUCHANAN may have in the meantime postponed the appointment of Mr. TURPIN. The settlement of the Aves question, we are assured, will reach Washington on the 20th inst. It is not likely that Mr. EAMES will be recalled before the time considered necessary at Washington to conclude the whole matter definitively; it being of importance to the United States, not only in respect to money, but especially in regard to the principle involved."

Thus far the *Diario*.

Its remarks, undoubtedly, are complimentary to Mr. EAMES, to whom they attribute the diplomatic skill to accomplish his objects without committing himself or his Government. The intention of the editor, however, in his present circumstance, may have been unfriendly.

The Convention invites General PAEZ to return to his country with all his titles, honors and decorations. The resolution will be presented to him by a Committee to be appointed by the President.

General MONAGAS is still deprived of his liberty, notwithstanding the protocol and CASTRO'S promise to give him his passport.

The English and French Chargés insist upon his delivery, but the Convention who are to decide the question have not yet acted upon it, while the commander of the English man-of-war *Tartar*, Captain DUNLOP, on the 19th inst., held a meeting of all the British subjects at Laguayra, on board his vessel, to communicate to them that the present difficulties with this Government might possibly become of such a character as to make it necessary to commence hostilities, advising them at the same time to be prepared, in case of any difficulty.

Valencia is the seat of the Provisional Government.

General JOSE GREGORIO MONAGAS, once President of the Republic, and a prisoner at Maracaibo, died in that city, at the residence of Señor SERRANO, Governor of the State, of dysentery.

General CASTRO has appointed the following named persons to form his Cabinet: Señor FERMIN TORO, Foreign Affairs; Dr. MAURICIO BERRISBEITIA, Interior; MIGUEL HERRERA, Treasury; General LEON F. CORDERO, War and Navy.

VERITAS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Anglo-Saxon.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

Our European files and correspondence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, were delivered at the New-York office, at an early hour yesterday morning. To the extended telegraphic summary already given, we add the various interesting items and excerpts.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Voyage of the Agamemnon.

The following interesting account of the labors of the *Agamemnon* in laying the cable, we find in the Cork *Examiner*, to which it was communicated by an officer attached to the expedition:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
VALENTIA, Aug. 5.

SIR: Being, I think, the only officer connected with the ships on this expedition who may feel an interest in your local papers, I hasten to send you a hurried sketch of this our last and successful attempt to lay down the Atlantic Telegraph cable in company with her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* Being the first intimation of the trip you probably have received, it may not be devoid of interest to some of your readers, though you will doubtless before many days, have more minute information on the subject.

Her Majesty's ships *Gorgon* and *Valorous* left Queenstown in the early part of Saturday, July 17.

We (*Valorous*) reached the rendezvous, lat. 52° 5′ N., long. 32° 42′ W., on the 24th.

The *Niagara*, the *Gorgon* and the *Agamemnon*, arrived on the 15th, 26th, and 28th respectively, the *Niagara* having sailed from Cork harbor on the evening of the same day that we left; the *Agamemnon* at 3 A. M. on the 18th.

Our boats having conveyed the end of the cable from the *Niagara* to the *Agamemnon* early on the 29th, it was spliced and lowered into the "depths of the ocean" at 1.5 (observ. time), the ships steaming apart at 1.25 P. M.

It was found on board the *Agamemnon* that it was necessary to stop at 8½ P. M. in order to diminish as much as possible the tension on a weak portion of the cable, which was allowed to run easily out in safety.

An announcement had been made to the effect that, should the cable part before 150 nautical miles had run out from both the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon*, we were all to return to rendezvous, and an intense anxiety was accordingly felt as the critical time was approaching. That, however, was passed, to the comfort of all, when at 2½ P. M. on the 30th, the *Agamemnon* signaled that her allotted portion had been paid out in safety—a similar result being obtained at 3½ P. M. in the *Niagara*.

Hitherto nothing could have been more gratifying than the calm state of the sea and weather, and all were sanguine of success to a high degree, when towards evening on the 30th the wind commenced to freshen, and before midnight it blew half a gale from S.S.E., a heavy swell getting up and causing a violent pitching motion to the ship.

Great fears were entertained for the safety of the cable all night, but in the morning it was still secure, having bravely withstood a heavy strain. This strain continued until the 3d of August, when it commenced to diminish and to be less felt, as the wind shifted to S. W. on the day before, and was now favorable.

We passed from the deep into the shoal water—*i. e.*, from 1,775 fathoms of soundings into 550 fathoms, at 7 P. M. on the 3d inst., in lat. 52° 27′ N., long. 16° 7′ W., and at noon yesterday, (Wednesday,) the 4th, we were in 415 fathoms, 86½ miles distant from Valentia.

Last night at 9 o'clock, P. M., being less than forty miles off, we left the *Agamemnon*, proceeding so as to make the land before her in the morning; we made it soon and anchored after daylight, the *Agamemnon* coming up at 6 this morning,

We anchored in Doulus Bay, outside Valentia harbor, and the cable was landed by our boats, under the command of Lieutenant RICHMOND MOORE, (senior-lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship *Valorous*,) at White Strand Bay, off Doulus Bay, in the forenoon, amidst the greetings and welcomes of all who were assembled to receive it. There were not, however, very many present, as our arrival could not, of course, have been anticipated.

Thus, the end of an unparalleled undertaking has at last been attained, after many a combat with storm and sea, and hard struggling against apparently insurmountable difficulties. However, this satisfactory result well repays the greatest expenditure of energy in its achievement.

The cable has been laid down at the season recommended by Lieut. MAURY, LL.D., though the weather at the end of June, when the last attempts were made, was decidedly the most favorable, and it evidently would have succeeded had there not been mechanical defects in the cable itself.

With regard to the percentage of cable laid out over the distance gone, the greatest amount was 48.75, but this was only on one occasion, during the heavy swell on the 31st of July, in 2,200 fathoms soundings, and with half a gale from S.S.E. The general average has been about 30. Through the entire distance the average speed of the *Agamemnon* has been five knots, never exceeding 6½; while the greatest rate at which the cable paid itself out was eight—the least six knots per hour.

The greatest angle that the cable has been observed to make with the water was 26°; the least, 14° 30′; and the strain which was on the cable never exceeded 2,300 pounds, never was less than 1,001 pounds, being inversely as the angle, and not in a direct ratio.

PIERCE MANSFIELD B. A., M. R. C S.
Assistant-Surgeon, R. N."

Another and more specific narrative of the voyage is transmitted by a correspondent of the London *Times*. We reproduce at length:

SIR: The Old and the New Worlds are now united by the bonds of science. The prayers of piety, the aspirations of love, the discoveries of art, the mandates of policy, or the requirements of commerce may now fly from London to New-York as soon as they can be impressed upon paper.

The impulses conveyed by one small fragile wire now direct two worlds to think in unison, to rejoice at the successes, to deplore the reverses, and to sympathize with the joys or sorrows of each other.

Valentia, in Ireland, and Trinity Bay, in New-foundland, are now united by the electric cable.

Her Majesty's ships *Valorous* and *Gorgon* steamed out of Cork harbor on Saturday, the 17th of July. The United States steamship *Niagara* followed late the same evening, and Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* very early on the morning of the 18th.

The *Valorous* and *Niagara* met at the rendezvous (lat. 52° 5′ N., lon. 32° 42′ W.) on the morning of the 26th. The *Gorgon* arrived on the 27th, and towards the evening of the 28th the *Agamemnon* was descried in the distance.

On the 29th of July the "splice" was effected on board the *Agamemnon*, between the hours of 12 and 1, and the cable that was to unite two hemispheres was consigned to the mighty deep, and, the hawser that connected the two steamers being slipped, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* steamed eastward and westward to their respective destinations, convoyed by the *Valorous* and *Gorgon*.

The arrangement was, that if a rupture should occur when less than 150 nautical miles of cable had been paid out, the squadron should return to the rendezvous; but should each vessel succeed in paying out 150, the orders were understood to be to return to Queenstown.

It may well be conceived with what anxiety every human being in the squadron looked out for the signal that was to relieve them from the monotony of cruising near and around an unseen rendezvous in the middle of the Atlantic, losing their Summer and their patience in what former experience had told them was a almost hopeless experiment.

About 2 P. M., on the 30th, the *Agamemnon* signalized that 150 nautical miles had been paid out by her, and about 4 P. M. she again signalized that the *Niagara* had done the same.

I will not enter into details; we are now (6 A. M.) engaged in preparing to land the cable in boats, and girding our loins for a great day's work.

A tabular view of the daily progress of the experiment is inclosed, which will give more minute and accurate information than a connected narrative.

Trusting that the cable will fulfill its object for years and years, and amply reward the enterprising adventurers for all their past hopes and anxieties, I remain, Sir, your constant reader.

ATALANTA.

VALENTIA BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1858.

Date and Time.	Miles of Cable paid out by Niagara.	Miles of Cable paid out and Miles of Distance run by Agamemnon.	Percentage of Cable paid out over Distance run in last and in whole Distance.	Depth of Sea in Fathoms.	State of Wind, Weather, and Sea.	Latitude, Longitude and Distance to Valentia.
July 29—1 P. M.	—	—	—	1550	Variable, 1 om., smooth sea	52 8 N. 32 27 W. 816
July 30—8 P. M.	—	26	—		E.S.E., 1 om., smooth.	
8 A. M.	—	110 79	39¼ 39½		S.E. by E., 3c., smooth.	
Noon.	126	136 101	18 34⅛	2000	E.S.E., 4 bc., swell from eastward	52 24 N. 29 50 W. 721
8 P. M.	180	180 134⅛	31⅓ 33¾		S.E., 5 omg., heavy swell	
July 31—8 A. M.	250	250 189⅛	27¾ 31⅛		S.S.E., 6 ogd., swell decreasing	
Noon.	289	283 211	48¾ 33⅛	2200	S.S.E., 6 om., swell increasing.	52 33 N. 26 14 W. 606
8 P. M.	—	330 251⅛	18⅛ 31⅛		S'th, 5 to 6 bcp., heavy swell.	
Aug. 1—8 A. M.	420	416 620	16⅜ 28		W.S.W., 4 bcm., swell decreasing.	
Noon.	440	434 338	33⅓ 28⅛	1950	S. W., 5 bcmg., swell increasing.	52 27 N. 23 16 W. 476
8 P. M.	500	498 379	41⅛ 29¾		S. W., 6 to 7 bcg., increasing	
Aug. 2—8 A. M.	580	575 442	36 31		S.W., 5 to 6 ocm., swell decreasing.	
Noon.	610	605 465	36½ 30	1880	West, 5 bcg., decreasing	52 35 N. 19 48 W. 348
8 P. M.	670	660 510	22¾ 29⅛		West, 5 bcg., heavy swell.	
Aug. 3—8 A. M.	750	744 579⅜	20⅜ 28⅓		West, 4 bcm., decreasing.	
Noon.	780	770 600	26⅔ 28¾	1900	W.N.W., 4 bc., swell rolling up astern, but rapidly decreasing.	52 27 N. 16 7 W. 214
8 P. M.	820	824 641	22⅔ 27⅔			
Aug. 4—8 A. M.	900	900 711	13⅛ 26⅛		S.S.W., 3 ocm., slight swell.	
Noon.	920	924 729	33⅛ 26⅔	415	West, 3 ocm., smooth.	52 11 N. 12 40 W. 86½
8 P. M.	962	970 771	24⅛ 9½	210	N.W., 4 bc.	—
Aug. 5—4 A. M.	1010	1004 808	24 6	30		—

REMARKS.

July 29.—Cable spliced in lat. 52° 8' N., long. 32° 27' W. Distance to Valentia 816* miles.

7:30.—Agamemnon stopped for two hours to splice cable having found a defective place in it.

July 30.—Niagara shifted from one coil to another at 5 A. M. Strain on Agamemnon's cable 1,800 pounds.

2:30 P. M.—Agamemnon had paid out 150 miles of cable.

3:30 P. M.—Niagara had paid out 150 miles.

Agamemnon lost sight of Valorous from 11 P. M. to 11:30.

During the night motion of ship extremely dangerous to cable.

July 31—Noon.—Barometer falling.

8 P. M.—Very threatening appearance of weather.

Aug. 1.—4 A. M.—Barometer fallen to 29 55 in.

Noon.—Barometer steady, weather unsettled.

8 P. M.—Motion of ship very dangerous to cable.

Aug. 2—8 A. M.—During the night continuity ceased for 10 minutes but was afterwards very good.

Noon.—Barometer rising, weather improving.

3:15 P. M.—Cable seriously endangered by an American schooner passing close astern of Agamemnon.

Aug. 3.—3 A. M.—An American ship passing near Agamemnon was compelled to heave to until the latter had passed.

7 P. M.—Agamemnon supposed to have arrived in shallower water, strain on the cable (by dynamometer) having considerably increased—viz.: to about 1,000 pound.

Aug. 4.—4 A. M.—Agamemnon changed to last coil of cable.

Noon.—Proceeding slowly, so as to not close the land before daylight on the morning of the 5th.

3 P. M.—Several whales near Agamemnon.

8 P. M.—Valorous went ahead to make the land, and sighted the Valentia light at 9:45 P. M., and returned to Agamemnon.

Aug. 5.—5:30 A. M.—Valorous anchored at Valentia, (inner part of Doual Bay.)

6 P. M.—Agamemnon anchored in the same place. Niagara proceeding up Trinity Bay.

Electric current complete.

*Distance by plain sailing; about 811 by the great circle.

The ceremony of landing the cable at Valentia is thus described by a writer in the Liverpool *Albion*:

At dawn on the morning of the 5th inst., the anxiously expected *Agamemnon* and her consort, the *Valorous*, were sighted, standing in towards Valentia, and at 6 A. M. they were anchored in Doulas Bay. The two large paddle-box boats from the *Valorous* were shortly after dispatched to the *Agamemnon*, to receive the large Daniell's batteries and electrical apparatus, the other to take in sufficient cable to reach the shore at Knightstown, where the Company's station had been established. The swell at the time rendered the process of coiling the requisite length of cable into the boat a work of some difficulty, and, squalls coming on, and the position of the *Agamemnon* being such that she might have to put out to sea at any minute, the honor of landing the end of the cable was left to the crew of the *Valorous*, that ship being in better trim and in a more protected situation, and, consequently, able to await the return of her boats without apprehension or inconvenience. At half-past one the train of boats started, two cutters towing the paddle-box boat carrying the cable, and being preceded, after passing Church Island, where they became more exposed to the tide, by the other paddle-box boat, which had discharged her cargo of galvanic batteries and apparatus. At 3 the end was safely landed by Mr. C. T. BRIGHT, the chief engineer of the Company, on the strand at Knightstown, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a not very large gathering of the natives, and the echoes of a salute fired by the *Valorous*. Nothing could show more pointedly the doubt or disbelief in the success of the enterprise which so universally prevailed after the former failures, than the difference in the concourse of spectators when the Lord-Lieutenant was present at the departure of the last year's expedition and on the present occasion. No flags or bonfires greeted the consummation of one of the most marvellous and glorious achievements that the world has known; and even a large slab of slate, inscribed, "Success to the cable," which has been prominently reared above the entrance to the slateworks, was taken down, and half hidden behind a pile of stones. After a length of cable had been coiled on the beach adequate to reach the Telegraph-office, the boats returned, but neither the *Agamemnon* nor the *Valorous* quitted their anchorage during the night, though the weather made their position, with an exposed and iron-bound bay a very unenviable one. The electrical tests were then applied to the cable, and signals were again interchanged with the *Niagara* in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, but that vessel, having to land her end, had to discontinue the transmission of currents for a while; this being resumed, all was found right. These tests will be continued for a few days, by which various necessary standards of electrical status will be arrived at, and the latest instruments, which are now being fitted up in the stations at Knightstown, and at the head of Trinity Bay, will then be put into operation. After these have been adjusted, and practised for a while, and all other arrangements are completed, the line will be opened to the public. Thus has been concluded the first step in a new phase of inter-communication which will probably overspread the whole earth before many years are past, so that every distant island, every port where a ship can sail, will be supplied with the means of conversing with every other portion of the world. Will Her Majesty decorate the men who have achieved this gigantic undertaking, or are such honors only for military and naval heroes?

A correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, in a letter dated "Valentia, Friday evening, Aug. 6," writes as follows:

"The cable is laid from the shore of Valentia to that of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and a free current of electricity is being constantly maintained through the wires, though as yet, and for some time to come, no message can be transmitted from America. This arises from the fact that the instruments at Newfoundland have not yet been arranged in working order. Mr. MILDMAN WHITEHOUSE, an electrician of great eminence, has charge of the arrangements in Valentia, and for some weeks he has been constantly engaged in the erection of the apparatus here. It is now in perfect order, and he is able to transmit messages to Trinity Bay, to which he has received intelligible signals in reply. The apparatus intended to be used in the working of the Atlantic telegraph is a new invention, and said to possess some important improvements. Its novelty, of course, renders it at first more difficult to erect and to work; and until it has been fully arranged on the other side of the Atlantic no independent message can be transmitted from thence. Enough, however has been done to show that the Atlantic telegraph is *un fait accompli*. The messages sent by Mr. WHITEHOUSE to his colleagues at Newfoundland have been understood and answered by them in the way he requested, viz.: by signals repeated for a greater or shorter space of time, according to the request conveyed by the message. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to say when we shall be in a position to have full and perfect communication between Valentia and Newfoundland; but knowing the difficulties to be encountered, and the time required for the arrangement of the instruments, I am inclined to believe that at least a fortnight must elapse before that desirable consummation is effected.

SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 8.—I have nothing further to communicate. The signals still continue to be perfectly made. Should any event of importance take place I will immediately telegraph the fact to you."

From the London Star, Aug. 10.

No transactions were reported to-day in the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but they were firm at previous quotations. The following telegram was received at the offices of the Company this morning:

"Newfoundland still answers voltaic currents only; not being ready, apparently, to communicate otherwise."

From the London Star, Aug. 9.

The first through message from New-York is now awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent impulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitless shipment backward and forward of goods or specie. As the *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connection with New-York will most likely be established with great dispatch. The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. John's, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick and the United States' system down to New-Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfoundland has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intention ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows: Their original paid-up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £31,000 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in shares having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the Company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking. Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,000. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, together with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the various stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the Company give them an exclusive right for fifty years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and twenty-five years as regards Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for twenty-five years from the State of Maine. From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for fifty years, until the dividends amount to 6 per cent on the original capital of £350,000, after which each Government is to pay £10,000, a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1,000 shares touched about £1,150 or £1,200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles. On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 6.

The 5th of August will henceforth be celebrated as the day on which the Old and New World were brought into instantaneous communication, by the triumph of mind over matter. In an age of marvels, the most marvellous work of all has been effected. The wildest imagination of the wildest poet never ventured to play with such a wonder as this. The despised men of science, the patient questioners of nature, have found the means of freeing the subtle lightning confined in a few drops of water or a few grains of metal. They have laid a pathway for it to travel through the lowest, stillest depths of the Atlantic, far below the influence of wave and storm. The imprisoned spirit, freed from matter by thought, conveys its commands with the rapidity of its liberator.

The same subtle spirit which directed COLUMBUS to the shores of the New World now becomes man's messenger to carry his thoughts from one world to the other. The same power which made the needle point to the pole to lead the mariner over the pathless ocean, now conveys man's messages below the abyss with a rapidity that mocks even the flight of time.

It was nearly two centuries after MARCO POLO brought the pole of the magnetic needle for navigation from China, before the adventurous COLUMBUS, trusting to its guidance, discovered the Indies of the West. Science now marches with more rapid strides. The same generation which witnessed the first steamboat tempt the waters in defiance of wind and tide, saw steam unite the Old and New World in hebdomadal communication.

It is hardly seventy years since Madame GALVANI observed the convulsions of the frogs she was preparing for her husband's soup, when touched by an electrical conductor. Her accidental observations gave birth to those splendid series of discoveries which, in less than a century, have unfolded such strange pages in the Book of Nature, and which the utilising spirit of the age has already so successfully appropriated to the exigencies of the highest degree of civilization.

Lord BACON taught us that the best mode of acquiring a knowledge of the secrets of Nature was to ask her questions, with a humble, diligent, teachable spirit. Threescore years and ten have been devoted to the inquiries, Why does amber, when rubbed, draw light feathers to itself? Why does the magnet attract iron and point to the poles? Why should a dead frog be apparently brought again to life for an instant, if, when one metal touches a nerve and another a muscle, these two metals be united to a third? The answers to these three questions have reduced all three phenomena to the action of one single cause. All lead to the subtle spirit or power we call Electricity. Though as yet we know not what this electricity is, we have learnt to tame it. It is the spirit of the storm. We see it in the lightning; we hear it in the thunder. We make it our Vulcan, to eliminate metals from the earth which swim on water. We cause it to rend rocks asunder. It is the slave of the metallurgist. We make it reduce the works of an age into instantaneous ruin. It has crumbled Russia's proudest engineering triumph into dust, with the resistless power of the thunderbolt; and now it is our Mercury, to carry winged messages from the Old World to the New with lightning speed.

The triumph of the Atlantic Cable is all the greater as previous failures have shown that the work was one of no slight difficulty. When we announced the last failure we did so still sanguine of the ultimate success of the great undertaking. Three hundred and thirty miles of cable had been laid in the lowest depths of the Atlantic. Failure, therefore, presaged success. If 300 miles could be laid, why should not three thousand, if necessary? Perseverance has been rewarded with its natural results.

The rendezvous was reached by the two vessels on Wednesday, the 28th of July. The next morning the *Niagara's* portion of the cable was spliced to the *Agamemnon's*, on board the latter. By noon the next day, Friday, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships. On Saturday the distance between the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* was increased to 540 miles. On Sunday it was 884, on Tuesday 1,256, and on Wednesday 1,854 miles. At 6 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 5th of August, the *Agamemnon* was anchored in Valentia Harbor. The *Niagara* had safely reached Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. The two ships were united by 2,022 miles of cable, and the Atlantic Telegraph was conveying to both crews the gratifying intelligence that their anxieties were over, and the work done well, without an accident to mar it.

As if to increase the triumph of success, the brief telegram from Valentia notes that, with the exception of the last day of the operations, the weather has been unfavorable. Thus, in one week, steam power, guided by human skill, has united Great Britain and America in the electrical communication of one second. The extremely ingenious telegraph of Professor HUGHES, which we have lately described in our columns, will now enable the telegraph Clerk in London to print a letter of the alphabet in London, and the same letter, at an interval of one second, on a strip of paper, in good Roman type and good printer's ink, at New-York. He may then print letter after letter, at intervals of half a second. This is now the possible speed of transmission.

The laying down the cable is not the only triumph. The question is now settled that electrical waves can be sent and made intelligible through more than 2,000 miles of wire submerged in the lowest depths of the ocean. Wiseacres shook their heads, and owlish foreboders of failure calculated the pressure of the ocean on the cable two miles under water. There were ugly phenomena, entitled retardations of submarine currents. Could the electric wave move freely through a wire little thicker, if any, than a lady's bodkin, without being stopped by such gigantic pressure? This was an anxious question. It is now answered by the successful communications between the *Agamemnon* in Valentia Harbor and the *Niagara* in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

It is not often we sympathize with any transaction bearing the semblance of gambling, but we must confess that we could not help wishing that the adventurous individual who is said the other day to have bought an Atlantic Telegraph share at £300 had bought a score of them. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph follows immediately after the announcement of the Red Sea Telegraph becoming a possibility. Surely England with her great Indian empire and its thousand exigencies, will never rest till she has carried her Indian Telegraph from the Land's End to Gibraltar, from Gibraltar to Malta, from Malta to Alexandria, thence by the Red Sea to Bombay. The next step will be to connect Ceylon or Madras with Singapore and the Australian Colonies by an electric wire. England will thus as nearly as possible render herself independent of all foreign interference.

Deep sea telegraphy is yet in its infancy, and the Atlantic success is but the birth of a great power, which must speedily bring Great Britain into immediate communication with all her dependencies.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug. 6.

Telegraphic bulletins of victory are things with which we have become familiar during the few years for which English armies have been almost uninterruptedly engaged in operations at a great distance from home. It is natural that the sensation which such announcements excite should pall by frequent repetition; but we are not so habituated to success that almost unhoped-for triumphs in a new field can fail to inspire us with the liveliest emotions of pride and satisfaction. The victory of which intelligence was conveyed to us yesterday by the electric wire, is not less creditable to our national energy and resources, while it is even more certainly fraught with promise of benefit to the human race than any which we are justly proud of having gained in India or the Crimea. On this occasion science is the herald of her own achievements. One of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of the discoveries of our age, is made the medium of announcing that the consummation of its own powers of usefulness has been attained. The thin line which is to transmit the symbols of thought from England to America has been safely deposited in its bed at the bottom of the Atlantic, and the old and new worlds are in instantaneous communication with each other. Seldom can any human success be said with so much literal truthfulness to speak for itself. We cannot more forcibly illustrate its marvelous completeness than by observing that the event itself, so soon as it had occurred, was beyond all doubt celebrated simultaneously in New-York and in Liverpool. At the moment at which we write men are exchanging congratulations three thousand miles away as they are here, on a triumph which is but a few hours old. Good news is always the more welcome for arriving at a time when it was not immediately expected. There can be no disputing that the repeated failure of previous attempts to lay the cable, though it could not shake the faith of well-informed men in the calculations on which ultimate success was promised, had fully prepared us to hear that the completion of the enterprise must be deferred for at least another year. So much the greater is the satisfaction with which it will be greeted now; and no one will grudge to those who evinced in the most practical manner their confidence in the undertaking when its fortunes were at the darkest point, the substantial recompense of which they are assured by the intelligence of yesterday.

Great feats of this kind commonly meet the fate of being under-estimated as soon as they are accomplished. What we find ourselves to have actually done seems in a certain sense easy, because it is shown not to be impossible. The ungrateful habit which so easily possesses a people who are continually aspiring after new conquests over nature ought not, however, to be suffered to blind us to the vast difficulties which have been surmounted in this undertaking. It is popularly thought, perhaps, that when once a submarine telegraph had been laid down, though only for a score or two of miles in the British Channel or the Irish Sea, the problem for all distances had been solved. A long cable, it is likely to be said, is but an extension of a short one, and the difficulties to be overcome in its manufacture and submersion are only a multiplication of those which science has shown itself able to subdue. We need hardly say that manifold fallacies are involved in this easy view of the question. It proceeds, in the first place, on an oversight of the fact that the force of the electric current transmitted through a submerged wire is sensibly affected by the action of the surrounding water. A line suspended in the air is simply a conductor along which the impulse passes without interruption from the circumambient fluid. When, however, it is cased in a neutral medium like gutta percha and deposited in the sea, the electricity with which the film of water surrounding the cable is charged comes into play, and it is only by the conquest of the electric current imparted to the wire over this opposing force that the transmission of a signal can be effected. Consequently, increased distance brings with it a retardation of movement so great that, so far as our present knowledge has gone, it cannot be affirmed that the submarine telegraph is capable of indefinite extension, even supposing it to be deposited on a bed fitted to receive it. A very elaborate series of researches was, therefore, necessary to ascertain that this diminution of effect, though fully perceptible in a length of 2,000 miles, was not sufficient to be fatal to the success of a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. That fundamental point having been settled, the question of the construction of the cable for so vast a distance presented a fresh crop of difficulties. Had it been of anything like the diameter and weight of that used between Calais and Dover, no ship that has ever been built, not excluding the helpless monster on the Thames, could have carried its aggregate bulk; nor could it, in all probability, have escaped severance by its own weight before it reached its resting place at the bottom of the ocean. These mechanical considerations, fortunately, concurred with the result of experiments as to the efficacy of a small cable for electrical purposes, to cause it to be decided that the Atlantic line should be about one-seventh or one-eighth the size of those used elsewhere. But how to make a cable of these dimensions which should at the same time be strong enough and flexible enough to afford a chance of success in its submersion? The solution of this problem was effected in the ingenious and beautiful fabric of which most of our readers have seen a specimen; nor could the construction of the cable, if it stood alone in the undertaking, be regarded as less than a singular example of the industrial skill and resources of the country by which it was produced.

The successful application of the knowledge acquired on all these subjects was, however, dependent on the result of yet another investigation. No part of the research and study devoted to the accomplishment of this great success is more entitled to our gratitude and admiration than that which has been expended on the nature of the ocean bed lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. On the difficulties of inquiry into this matter, it must be unnecessary to dwell. What is incredible is only that they should have been, for all practical purposes, overcome. Skillful and patient examination was, however, rewarded by the discovery of a remarkable natural provision, by the favor of which alone the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres has been rendered possible. The basin of the Atlantic is, for the most part, broken by enormous valleys and mountains, fully equaling in boldness and variety the ranges which are exhibited on the surface of the earth. A line drawn from continent to continent at most points and suffered to sink with its own weight, would be caught on lofty submarine peaks, and hang in vast festoons over bottomless ravines, and slide down the face of perpendicular precipices, thousands of feet in height. Its destruction in the process of submersion would be almost inevitable, even if the length which would be required to allow it to rest quietly at the bottom could be computed. Lieutenant MAURY, however, demonstrated the existence between Ireland and Newfoundland, and almost in a direct line east and west, of an elevated table-land about 400 miles in average width, and nowhere more than 12,000 feet below the level of the sea. This telegraphic plateau extends the whole of the way between the two continents at the point in question, a distance, however, of less than 1,700 miles. Here, on a soft bed of sand and infinitely minute shells, the electric cable now reposes, out of the reach of elemental jars, and safe, indeed, from every form of accident which we have reason apprehend. Of the skill, and care and patience expended in laying it down, and of the cause of the disappointments which give additional zest to the success of the present moment, we have not left ourselves space to speak. The thing is done, and the triumph is the sweeter for the pains with which it has been accomplished. A distant age will look back to yesterday as the date of one of the greatest of the many works by which the present century has contributed to the spread of the peaceful dominion of commerce and civilization.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

An undertaking calculated to exercise a vast beneficial influence upon the commerce of this country, and, indeed, of the whole world, has been happily accomplished this week; and the success of telegraphic communication has reached a limit beyond which it might seem presumptuous to push it, by establishing instantaneous communication between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. The most westerly of European islands—Ireland—and the most easterly of American islands—Newfoundland—are naturally, and, indeed, of necessity, the starting points of this glorious link that unites, it may be said, the two great worlds, 3,000 miles apart. Over our own long neglected and long despised "dear little island" will flash in future, with the speed of thought, the commercial, political, and social intelligence of the Old and the New Worlds, and it will not be the least important link in that mighty chain of intercommunication which at no distant period will doubtless extend from San Francisco, on the remote shores of the Pacific, across the great Western Continent, the broad Atlantic, through the British and French Empires, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and Hindostan to Calcutta; and it may be at no very distant period that new links may carry it on to Pekin; nor is the jealous exclusiveness of the Japanese likely to prove impervious very long to its advances. The rising generation of the Japanese race may work in Jeddo the simple instrument that speeds intelligence at a rate with which thought alone can keep pace.

The War on the Pei-ho.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The Court of Pekin and the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries are agreed upon a proposition quite unknown to writers upon international law. "The Chinese," says the recent telegram, "continue to consider our proceedings as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other." Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS concur. So traders go on trading as though there were no fighting, and soldiers and sailors pursue their fighting as though there were no trading. If we can imagine LOUIS NAPOLEON to have destroyed our Channel fleet, to have taken Liverpool, and to be sitting down at Gravesend with a large force—or if we had destroyed the French fleet, taken and garrisoned Marseilles, pushed a fleet of gunboats up the Seine, and were in quiet possession of Rouen, there would be no diplomatic doubt as to whether the nations were at peace or war. The British and French Consuls would have taken flight, every Frenchman and every Englishman would be to each other alien enemies—we should be at war. There has always been a fear in England that this European course of things would take place in China; and that Shanghai, Fuchan and Amoy would be shut up, the Emperor sacrificing the duties of those ports to his dignity and his indignation. Our English statesmen never could comprehend the difference between Europe and Asia. To them it was impossible to conceive that Pekin was not like Paris, or Canton like Marseilles. Not all their Greek reading could teach them that a nation may have attained a ripe civilization and yet be ignorant of the Tuetonic point of honor. Our Foreign Secretaries and Chancellors of the Exchequer have persisted in believing that a hostile cannon shot on the coast of China would immediately produce all the consequences that would follow a similar fact in Europe. They pictured to themselves a hauling down of consular flags, cessation of tea duties, annihilation of the opium market, stoppage of silk supplies, and a rigorous proscription of long ells and British shirtings. It was vain to tell them that these terrible chimeras were not realities, that the Chinese had long since attained to that stolid and passionless utilitarian point whither our Peace Party, under the disguise of religion, but in the interest of traffic, have vainly endeavored to persuade our too excitable community. Now, however, that this telegram is before us, let us note the fact; it will help us to the key to the character of a people with whom we hope ere long to have intimate intercourse.

Acts of enormous importance to the future fortunes of this country are now in progress within 80 miles of the capital of China, and we can well understand that Lord ELGIN's position may be one of great difficulty and embarrassment. He has to operate upon the minds of Asiatics, and he has to submit his operations to the judgment of Europeans. If he conclude a hasty treaty with the officers who have come to him at Tien-sin there are recent precedents to teach us that directly the force is withdrawn, the Chinese Plenipotentiary will be disavowed, and the treaty will be declared to be of no authority. If he should think it necessary to give publicity and solemnity to the negotiations by proceeding to Pekin with a sufficient force, and exacting the Imperial sign manual, he will know that he must go all the way to Pekin under the fire of Mr. GLADSTONE's rhetoric. There are difficulties in his way which involve our Ambassador's position with peculiar interest—an interest which forces us to speculate as to what his future course may be, even under the disadvantages of distance and scanty tidings. It is, unfortunately, not quite safe to draw any inference from the movements of our navy, when we see one useful war steamer dispatched on a fool's errand to Formosa, and another sent at this particular crisis to survey a shoal; otherwise the fact that reinforcements have been ordered up from Hong Kong would seem to argue that the position upon the Pekin River was to be maintained, and an advance made upon the capital. When the letters arrive, we shall know what these reinforcements were. If it shall appear that some of the 40 horse gun-boats have at last gone up, and that a dépôt of coals has been created, we shall know that the Pekin River is our own as long as we like to keep it, and as far up as the gunboats can find water to float. There appears to be more water in this river now than Lord MACARTNEY found in 1793. He was conveyed in passage boats drawing only eighteen inches of water, and even these were obliged to be occasionally forced through the shallows. Our gunboats seem to have found no difficulty as far as Tien-sin, and, as the tide runs twenty miles above that city, it is not impossible that they may be able to go thus far. Beyond this we can scarcely hope to take our vessels, unless those who accompanied the former embassies were very inaccurate in their observations. But we are at the tide-ending point only sixty miles from Pekin in a straight line, and, as the Chinese Expedition was specially provided with small brass guns to be slung between mules or ponies, and thus carried along the narrow causeways or across the paddy stubble of China, it must be supposed that it entered into the original plan to advance by land upon Pekin. The large ships which lie outside must have brought up a considerable body of marines, and the French reinforcements must by this time have reached the scene of operations. There is no reason to fear that any Chinese force could successfully oppose the march of 2,000 European troops, but there is great reason to doubt the existence of the spirit of enterprise necessary to direct a march of 2,000 men upon Pekin. The art of modern war seems to require that we should deal with a wretched Chinese mob, armed with bows and arrows and exploding matchlocks, as we should with the same number of Chasseurs de Vincennes or Zouaves.

It would, however, be a great advantage in our future dealings with this people, if the Ambassadors should—peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary—appear at Pekin. The demands which will now be made will include compensation for past losses, free transit in China, and a resident Embassy at Pekin. The last two of these conditions will never be efficiently performed until the masses of the Chinese population have been untaught the lessons that have been hitherto so assiduously inculcated by the Mandarins. When the inhabitants of Ningpo saw the acts of benevolence which were performed by an enthusiastic but somewhat eccentric English lady, who at an advanced age and in the possession of a handsome competency had chosen that far-away city as her sphere of usefulness, they were heard to say among themselves, "It is not true; she does not eat the children." They had evidently been taught that the school she had sought to establish was but a trap whereby she proposed to herself the means of obtaining cannibal delicacies. If we could arrive at a knowledge of the notions entertained of us by the populace of Pekin we should probably find them to be very much akin to those current a few years ago at Ningpo. It is very important that we should appear before these people, not as tribute-bearers and suppliants, but as powerful remonstrants. The weakness and the corruption of this Empire, and the civil distractions that obtain in all its parts, are greater than any we see in Turkey, and infinitely greater than those which formed our opportunities in the conquest of India. We are not about to conquer China, but it is our ambition and interest to regenerate it by moral agencies. Now that we may hope to stand upon the threshold of our first success, it is worth some sacrifice to present ourselves to the Chinese in an attitude which shall command their respect, and to make our presence useful to them as well as profitable to ourselves. It is some consolation to know that this may be done without shutting up our trade or doing damage to our revenue.

A British View of Mexico.

LETTER FROM AN OUTRAGED ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Times: SIR—Events of such an extraordinary character have recently taken place in this country, affecting so materially the interests and persons of Englishmen and foreigners here, that I unhesitatingly appeal to the columns of your all powerful journal for that protection and reparation which it is more than doubtful we shall obtain through any other channel.

It will doubtless be in your recollection that about the 20th of January last President COMONFORT, after several days' skirmishing in the City of Mexico, yielded up the Government of that city and its immediately surrounding country into the hands of a *clique* representing the High Church or Retrograde party, who thereupon elected to style themselves the Government of Mexico, and although not in possession of one-eighth of the country, were recognized in that character (and as, I submit, most improperly so) by the different representatives of the various foreign Powers then resident here. From that time to the present the country has been in a frightful state of disturbance, the outlying States and the seaports being in possession of the Constitutionalists, and the City of Mexico and a few leagues of its circumjacent country in that of the before-mentioned *clique*, who, deprived of all the usual resources, have only been kept alive by subsidies from time to time doled out to them by the heads of the Church. The worthy *padres*, who, as you well know, are always alive to their own interests, having, however, of late discovered that the good cause made little or no progress, and being weary of the constant requisitions made upon them by their devout and warlike chiefs, suddenly drew tight their purse-strings, and it became necessary for those gentlemen, deprived of all the ordinary sources of revenue, to hit upon some other means of supplying their exhausted treasury, and keeping up the civil strife which is now consuming the very vitals of this most unhappy country.

It was in this state of things that on the 16th of May, two most startling decrees appeared, directing the imposition and collection of a sudden and extraordinary "contribution," and in connection with it the establishment of a national bank. It would take up too much of your valuable space to give you these decrees *in extenso*. By the first, a "contribution" of 1 per cent. on every capital of real and personal property between the limits of $5,000 and $1,500,000 is imposed; to be paid one-fourth in 15 days, one-fourth in 20 days, one-fourth in 40 days, and the remaining one-fourth in 50 days from the publication of the decree. Most stringent and arbitrary regulations are provided for the discovery of the amount of property possessed by individuals, and for the collection of this so-called contribution that may be claimed upon it. The second decree professes to provide for the repayment of the "contribution" in the shares of the national bank, to such as may be willing to pay up the whole contribution on the day appointed for the payment of the first instalment.

Now, Sir, upon these decrees two questions naturally arise,—Can this contribution, imposed by the first, be considered in any other light than a forced loan upon capital; and, if not, is its character in any way altered by its proposed repayment, in certain exceptional cases, by shares in the bank? The Government organ, the *Diario Official*, did not allow us to remain long in ignorance of the nature of these decrees, for in an article published within a day or two of their promulgation, it candidly avows that the object and intention of the Government were "thereby to raise funds sufficient to sustain a large body of troops to prevent the further progress of anarchy," and this, followed by the proclamation of JUAN OTHON, the Governor of San Louis Potosi, levying a *prestamo forzoso*, or forced loan, with which to meet the hostile movements of the enemies of order (meaning thereby the Constitutionalists) could not leave a doubt upon the mind of any one. Now, Sir, by the tenth article of treaty of the 26th of December, 1826, at present subsisting between Great Britain and Mexico, it is provided "that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall be exempted from all compulsory military service, whether by sea or land. No forced loan shall be levied upon them; nor shall their property be subject to any other charges, requisitions, or taxes than such as are paid by the native subjects or citizens of the contracting parties in their respective dominions." It only remains to be considered whether the "contribution" in question is to be considered as coming within the category of a forced loan, and that it must do so, I submit for the following reasons:

1. It is irregular and unusual in its inception.
2. It is imposed not by virtue of any subsisting or customary laws, but by a sudden, arbitrary, and unexpected decree.
3. It is to be enforced by rapid and stringent steps.
4. It is to take effect for once only *por una sola vez*.
5. It is limited in its operation, as it can only be enforced against a very small portion, about one-eighth of the inhabitants of the country, and in that part only of the State where this Government rules supreme.
6. It weighs more heavily upon foreigners than any other portion of the community, as there are few, if any, who do not possess the *minimum* amount of property subjected to the requisition; whereas the number of Mexicans holding property of that value is comparatively small, at the same time that it exonerates several Mexican capitalists favorable to the present Government on all property exceeding the sum of $1,500,000, and which they are known to possess to the amount of many millions.
7. It is a mere temporary financial expedient; and
8. It is imposed for the purpose of civil strife; and any Englishman, therefore, complying with its requisitions makes himself a party to the political dissensions of the country.

The formation of a National Bank is a mere flimsy pretext, devised by an ignorant and incapable Government for covering a gross and palpable violation of existing treaties. The whole of the money is to be applied for war purposes, those only are to have shares who pay up the whole contribution within the time limited for the first instalment, and we have yet to learn that international law will authorize any one Government to compel the citizens of another trading within its jurisdiction to become subscribers and partners in a concern which, from its very inception, is known to be a delusion.

But not only is the course adopted by the present so-called Government in direct violation of existing treaties, but it is also opposed to the very first principles of international law; for the property of every citizen residing in a foreign land continues under the protection of his own Government, and constitutes part of the aggregate wealth of his own nation. "Any control, therefore, (as Mr FORSYTH, the American Minister, in his able protest to this most unjust requisition, states,) which the lord of the territory might claim over the property of a foreigner would be equally derogatory to the rights of the individual owner, and to those of the nation of which he is a member." It is to secure this right that representatives of the various Governments are sent to different States; and to submit for one moment to a different interpretation of the law of nations would be to place at the mercy of any reckless set of desperadoes, like the present Government of Mexico, the industry and hard earnings of every foreigner resident within their jurisdiction; for it is clear to demonstration that the principle once admitted that they can take 1 per cent., equally admits their right to 5, 10, 20, or, in fact, to the whole of their property; and any mushroom Government who succeeded this would be only too glad to avail themselves of a principle, thus rashly and improperly conceded, for filling their own pockets, and thereby impoverishing unfortunate foreigners who might happen to come within their jurisdiction. Had such an act been committed by a riotous mob restitution would at once have been exacted; how much stronger is the case when the act of spoliation has been committed by the Government itself?

The consternation that prevailed upon the promulgation of these decrees was great in the extreme. Mr OTWAY, the English Minister, was at once appealed to, and although I have no means of knowing what passed in his communications with the Government, yet I have been informed, and believe, that an energetic protest was at once forwarded by him to the Palace, demanding a postponement of the decrees, at all events till he had communicated with his Government on the subject. In consequence of this protest, Mr OTWAY was informed on the following day by the President, M. ZULOAGA, that the Mexican Government, out of their great respect for the English nation, would, so far as they were concerned, suspend the operation of the decrees. Such a reply, of course, satisfied Mr OTWAY for the time being, but no sooner had the English packet sailed with the Minister's dispatches than this Government, with a faithlessness and deception only worthy of themselves, decreed the payment of the first installment within six days from that date. Mr OTWAY, indignant at such gross and unjustifiable conduct, at once proceeded to the Palace, but could obtain no redress, the President closing the interview by stating "that in the present distressed state of the Government it was better they should die fighting than starving." Had the word "robbing" instead of "fighting" been used, it would have been much more to the purpose. The English no sooner became acquainted with these facts than they determined, one and all, to resist this most cruel act of spoliation by every means in their power; some few paid under protest, and others who did not, had their houses entered by armed parties of troops, and such an amount of goods violently seized as, in the estimation of the Government agent, would be sufficient to answer the amount the Government had arbitrarily assessed upon them with costs, and 25 per cent for not paying quietly. And not satisfied with this, they have, after despoiling the parties of their property, handed to some of the French their passports, with an imperative demand that they should at once leave the country. Such, Sir, is the enviable position of some hundreds of Englishmen and foreigners in this country, and I appeal to you, as the editor of the journal of the day, for protection, well knowing that such a subject handled by you will force itself upon the attention of the British Government, while the protest and representations of the British Minister may remain in the archives of the Foreign Office unheeded and forgotten. It is most humiliating for an Englishman to be obliged to confess that, although a citizen of the most powerful kingdom in the world, injuries and insults may be heaped upon him by this wretchedly effete and semi-barbarous State with perfect impunity. But such is the fact. An Englishman has become a mere byword. For the last twenty five years, although during the whole of that period a Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this State, never have Englishmen received that protection which it would have been a disgrace to the pettiest State in Europe not to have afforded its citizens. Should you require it, I could enumerate numberless cases which ought to have called forth the active interference of the British Government, which have been allowed to pass unheeded and unredressed. Of course, such conduct towards a nation like this, uninfluenced by the finer feelings of honor and conscience, could have but one end—that of rendering an Englishman an object of contempt, and subjecting him to injuries and insults which the citizen of no State ought to be called upon to bear. In fact, of late years, so supine has been the conduct of the British Government that the general belief here is that its representatives have received instructions to turn a deaf ear to any complaint that might call for their active interference. Even the present insult may, for aught I know, be pocketed, the British Government conceiving it beneath its dignity to take coercive measures against so weak and insignificant a State as Mexico. I should be the last to urge a powerful country to adopt measures against a weak one which she would not dare to adopt against a strong; but if a mischievously vicious insect persists in annoyance, surely there is nothing derogatory in your raising your hand, if not to crush, at all events to prevent its troubling you for the future. I may here mention, that at San Luis Potosi, a town in possession of General MIRAMON, a creature of the present Government, and where this extortion of money has been carried on with much energy, a Mr. DAVIS, an English merchant, who declined acceding to the exaction, was seized, a musket thrust into his hands, and he himself carried off in the foremost ranks of the troops dispatched to fight the Constitutionalists, and was only rescued by a friend who accidentally saw him, and who paid $2,000 for his ransom. A Mr. PITMAN, also of the same city, had his house broken into by the same General, and $6,000 stolen therefrom under pretext of the same requisition. I have great pleasure, however, in stating that immediately these outrages became known to Mr. OTWAY, he at once proceeded to the Palace and insisted upon these two sums being then and there refunded, which was accordingly done. Whether he has demanded the dismissal of General MIRAMON I know not, but I submit that this reparation ought at once to be insisted on by our Government. In conclusion, I beg to state that I can vouch for the accuracy of every circumstance here stated, and trust that the importance of the subject may not only stand as my excuse for this lengthy communication, but may also secure for it that talented and energetic support on your part which has done so much on many occasions to right the injuries of your countrymen in every part of the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Commentary of the Press.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The same year which, we trust, has seen the reëstablishment on a firmer basis than ever of the Anglo-Indian Empire in the East, seems likely to witness the extinction of the last vestiges of the Empire of Spain in the Golden West. We have restored—we trust permanently and durably—the mighty edifice which was founded by CLIVE, HASTINGS and WELLESLEY, while the last fragment of the conquest of CORTES is mouldering into dust. The two cases are not devoid of a certain rude analogy. There are many points of resemblance between the Hindoo and Aztec character. The difference seems to have been, that while the English have maintained and increased the vast interval that separated them from the Hindoos, the Spaniards have not been able even to retain such civilization as they took with them but have sunk far below the level of the fierce warrior of the sixteenth century, until, from the grossness of their ignorance and the degradation of their moral character, they present an advantageous contrast to the Indians whom they conquered, plundered, tortured and enslaved. If the French can truly say of modern Spain that Africa begins at the Pyrenees, we may judge what sort of a place Mexico must be when it is admitted on all hands that it falls very far indeed below the almost incredibly debased standard of the mother-country. Miserable indeed must be that Republic which has not in it enough of order and morality to receive even such civilization as modern Spain can give her. In the case of Mexico we have, in addition to all other causes of degradation, the fact that the Spanish race has become vastly deteriorated by intermixture with the Indian, and that between the hybrid race and the inhabitants of pure Spanish blood there has for many years raged a deadly feud, which seems only too likely to end in the extermination of the latter. While the white and the half-breed are thus engaged in an internecine contest, the Indian, inflamed against both by an animosity at least equal to that which they feel for each other, enters the lists, and a war of races is maintained with every circumstance of cruelty and horror. The massacres in India, which have curdled the blood of all who have read of them, are tame and pale in comparison with the deeds which are done every day in the face of the sun throughout the length and breadth of the American Republic.

But it were well indeed for Mexico were the deadly antipathy of three rival races its only torment, for victory would ultimately declare for the strongest, and that strongest might be expected to rule permanently and vigorously over the rivals it had crushed. The present state of things affords no such hope. What is going on in Mexico assumes the form and decks itself out with the name of political revolution. There are Federalists and Constitutionalists and parties of every conceivable name and pretension; but what is really going on is not a change from one form of political organization to another, but the absolute dislocation and disruption of the very groundwork of society itself. Mexico is at this moment ravaged by no less than six armies, recruited from among her own people, professing adhesion to every variety of political sentiment and opinion, but being in reality neither more nor less than so many gangs of blood-thirsty brigands, commanded by the most blood-thirsty and truculent of the gang, who invariably assume the high-sounding title of "General." The band which, for the time being, possesses itself of the capital assumes such prestige as may be derived from the title of "Constitutionalist," while the more solid advantage remains with those who, from their position on the seacoast, are able to possess themselves of such Customs' revenue as is yet paid in Mexico. To compensate this advantage the Generals of the interior levy forced contributions on residents, proportioning the amount to their ability to pay, and in case of refusal impress them into their ranks as private soldiers. The last relics of authority and integrity have disappeared with the overthrow of President COMONFORT, who, possessing more energy and more integrity than is usual among Mexican leaders, was overthrown by the combined action of Old Spain and the priestly party, and has left behind him a void which nothing seems likely to fill. We may ransack in vain the darkest periods of history to find a parallel for the events now passing in this nineteenth century, in a country which nature seems to have designed, by climate and situation, as an emporium of commerce and a focus of civilization. Even the mysterious powers of subterranean agency have combined with her own children for the destruction of Mexico, and we read with astonishment of the miseries of the town of Guadalaxara, which was at the same time subjected to a severe assault from the enemy, was devastated by an extensive conflagration, and shaken to its foundation by the shock of an earthquake. Horrors such as we have described cannot last. Their very intensity prevents their permanence. Already the highways are deserted, from fear of the murderers and robbers who infest them. The land is suffered to go out of cultivation, because men will not sow that which they have so little hope of being allowed to reap. The cities, ravaged by repeated assaults, are falling into ruin; and even the timid and lazy population of Mexico, goaded to despair by their intolerable calamities, have actually been known on some occasions to fly to arms, and repay to their oppressors some small part of the miseries which they daily suffer.

It is an interesting but a difficult speculation why the races of the Spanish Peninsula, which have been found capable of establishing tolerable Governments in Brazil, Peru and Chili, should have failed so entirely in Mexico. The cause does not seem to lie in the character of the aboriginal inhabitants, for there is too much resemblance between the Peruvians and the Aztecs to support any theory founded upon minute differences between them. It is not the form of government, for, though Brazil is a Monarchy, Chili and Peru are both Republics. In default of any better solution, we are inclined to attribute the downfall of Mexico, which may now be said to be accomplished, to a geographical situation which brings it perpetually in contact with more energetic races, and thus by inevitable comparison fosters the contempt and hatred which Spaniard, Indian and Half-breed mutually and justly feel for each other; but we do not doubt that in the bloody reverses of the late war with the United States were laid the foundations of that mutual distrust and anarchy which have destroyed not only political government but civil society itself. It seems that there is nothing left for the United States but to consummate the work they have begun, and to annex the land of MONTEZUMA and CORTES, which, even under the lash of the slave-driver, will not regret the illusory liberty of the Mexican Republic.

From the Manchester Guardian, Aug 11.

The *Times* which, but a few weeks ago, astonished the world by recommending the immediate abandonment of Cuba to the United States, is now of opinion that nothing remains to be done with Mexico but to annex it to the great Republic. It would certainly dispose of some troublesome problems, if every case of national decay could be summarily dealt with by handing over the patient to the keeping of America; but we are not of those who think that the specific will do for universal application. On the contrary, we apprehend that its virtues have been already strained almost to the full extent of which they are capable. The Republic is doing its full share of work in reclaiming the world from anarchy and barbarism, and no calamity is so much to be apprehended for it as that its powers will break down in an attempt to do too much. As for undertaking the administration of Mexico with any beneficial effect, putting all international rivalry out of the question, we are bound to say that we believe the task to be all together beyond the capacity of the Government of Washington. No important section of American politicians desires to see the experiment made. That they might provide a force which, for all the resistance it would meet with from the native defenders of Mexico, would overrun the country with the greatest ease, is beyond a doubt. But to rule such a country, with its vast extent of territory, its confirmed habits of lawlessness, its population radically incapable of being assimilated to Anglo-Saxondom, and, at the same time, divided among themselves by the most bitter and complex sectional hatreds, is more than we believe it possible for them to perform. The execution of such a task must, in any event, involve a wide change in the policy and character of their government. It would be an experience totally unlike any through which they have passed, and one which their form of constitution is ill adapted to bear. It must, therefore, precipitate the dangers to which the unity of the Republic is exposed, and the best friends of the great trial of popular liberty on the other side of the Atlantic will be first to desire that it may be staved off as long as possible.

The Cherbourg Fetes—Inauguration of the Statue of Napoleon I.

The third and final public *fête*, the inauguration of the equestrian statue of **Napoleon I.**, situate on the Quay that bears his name, took place on the 8th inst.

The celebration, like the opening of the dock in the military port, was a popular one.

The Quai Napoleon was the scene of the ceremony. The statue of **Napoleon**, raised by a subscription of the inhabitants of the town, and executed by M **Levell**, stands on the part of the quay where the open side of the Place d'Armes joins it. It is a very good position. Seen from the further end of the Place d'Armes, the bronze Emperor is framed by the blue waters of the ocean, if the more technical term of back-ground cannot be applied to them. The boarding round the statue was removed some days since, and horse and rider have stood shrouded in canvas; and the pedestal of plain granite, and a very neatly-cast railing were fully displayed. To the west of it, towards the military port, a pavilion had been erected for the Emperor, with a crimson and gold canopy, decorated with banners and flags, and the steps leading up to it flanked by plants and shrubs. The rest of the decorations were military, the troops being mustered in large force, with a strong body of cavalry; and those zealous horse men preserved order so excessively that they produced the only instance of confusion that has occurred during the *fêtes*. The public had been allowed to gather on the quay round the pavilion, and they were swept back by successive charges. At last, however, all were in their places, before 11 o'clock. The crowd was very great; the distant jetty was covered with people.

The Emperor and Empress heard mass at 11, in the Church of the Trinity, which fronts part of the quay. During the interval officers and functionaries of high rank gathered in; and a procession of veterans of the old army, or men who had served at least during the life of the great Emperor. They were not in uniform, but carried wreaths of *immortelles*, in sign of homage to the illustrious memory.

At 11½ the Imperial *cortége* arrived, with the usual escort. Their Majesties were in a close carriage, followed by those of their suite. As soon as the Emperor and Empress entered the pavilion, the artillery on the quay fired a salute, and the coverings were dropped from the statue; the ships in the road and the batteries of the forts took up the signal, and were firing salvoes from all their guns while the veil fell, and for some time afterwards. The body of old soldiers, who had been drawn up at the foot of the statue, came forward, uncovered, waving their wreaths and shouting "*Vive l' Empereur!*" to gather in the front of the pavilion. There were life and spirit in the movement; it was the best point of the ceremony. The Emperor had been welcomed in a brief congratulatory speech from the Prefect of the Department, but he addressed his reply to the veterans before him. His Majesty referred to the great works of Cherbourg, commenced by **Louis XIV.**, continued by **Louis XVI.** and that great Captain whose statue had that day been unveiled; to him it had been left by destiny to finish, in the time of peace, the work that his uncle, the Emperor, was unable to perfect in the time of war.

Loud acclamations followed the address; the Emperor descended from the pavilion, and bestowed several decorations among the old warriors, and the ceremony concluded.

India and China.

The steamer *Bengal*, at Suez, from Calcutta, brings the following dates from Calcutta, July 2, and Hong Kong, June 30.

On the 1st July the rebels were forty miles from Jeypore, near Lallsahoont, and General **Roberts'** force was only thirty-four miles distant from Jeypore the same day.

The allied expedition in the Peiho has reached Tiensin, whence the last date is June 4.

No serious attempt was made by the Chinese to impede the navigation of the river, and the gunboats advanced to Tiensin, which commands both river and the great canal, without a mark of hostility. The people supply provisions of excellent quality cheaply. The English and French Ambassadors were living on shore in a temple. The Russians and Americans had followed the Allies up the river. The second officer of the Empire, and the President of one of the six Koards of Government, had arrived in Tiensin to negotiate; they are invested with a title which the interpreter describes to convey full powers, and profess their readiness to treat on the demands put forward in the letter to the Prime Minister of China, which had been previously ignored. The first interview was to take place on the 4th June, after the departure of the steamer. The Chinese continue to consider the proceedings as something between peace and war, but not exactly one or the other.

The Calcutta produce market was dull; imports scarce and quiet. The money market was unaltered; tonnage was abundant. Exchange was at 2s. 0⅞d. to 2s. 1⅛d.

In the Madras market imports show a downward tendency; produce is dull. Money is more plentiful. Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d.

At Hong Kong exchange was at 4s. 6⅛d.

At Shanghae trade was very dull; exchange, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.

Miscellaneous Items.

An attempt had been made on the life of the Viceroy of Egypt by one of the fanatical party, who was discovered in his Highness's chamber, under his bed. No explanation could be got from the would-be assassin, further than that God had sent him there. He was immediately taken out and decapitated. Four thousand stand of arms, with a large quantity of gunpowder, is said to have been discovered in one of the mosques at Cairo.

In reference to the case of Mr. **James Fitton**, who was taken into custody at Liverpool, on Saturday last, on board the *Arabia*, the Liverpool *Mercury* has been requested to state that the apprehension took place without the authority of the American Consul; and that immediately on Mr. **Fitton** being taken to the police office he was discharged. There have, it appears, been some differences between Mr. **Fitton** and his partner, but, by the deed of partnership, "the principal management and supervision of the business" was left to Mr. **Fitton**, who accordingly drew all the bills, made all contracts, and never allowed any bill but one to come to maturity before payment, and that one was paid the day it was due. Mr. **Fitton** took his passage by the *Arabia* in his own name, which was on the books of the Company for several days. Being a native of Lancashire, Mr. **Fitton** had been visiting in the most open manner among his friends in his native place, and he was also engaged purchasing stock up to the day of his arrest, and was on his way home to his business in the United States, quite ignorant of any charge being preferred against him by his partner or any one else. Mr. **Fitton** has documents in his possession which prove that he has been here engaged in legitimate business, and he appears, as far as we can judge, to have been harshly and unjustifiably treated.

Mr **Samuel Warren**, M. P., in a letter to the London papers, complains of having been misrepresented as to his feelings towards Dissenters. He says:

"I must express the pain I feel in having it supposed by any one that I am heartless enough to entertain disparaging views of Dissenters, when I reflect that the remains of my beloved mother, whose memory I cherish with a tenderness to which words cannot give utterance, repose almost side by side with those of **John Wesley**. While a devoted member of that great body of Christians who bear his honored name, she was also strongly attached to the Church of England, and used often to tell me what were the sentiments on that subject of **John Wesley** himself. As for myself, I think I may fearlessly appeal to every member of the House of Commons, especially to those of political opinions opposed to mine, and either themselves Dissenters or most zealously advocating their interests, whether they ever heard me utter, either publicly in my place or in private, a single disrespectful or disparaging observation concerning any class of Dissenters, or inconsistent with that love which all Christians ought to feel towards all those, of whatever race, complexion, or condition, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

With respect to the portraits drawn of Dissenters in *Ten Thousand a Year*, Mr **Warren** points out that, his attention having been drawn to the matter, he had caused to be inserted in the preface to the people's edition a paragraph disclaiming ever being actuated by unjust or unchristian feelings toward Dissenters.

From Naples we learn that **Meo**, one of the advocates for the *Cagliari* prisoners, has since the termination of the *Cagliari* trial been put in prison for eight days, on the excuse of having come to Naples without a passport. At the same time **Tajani**, advocate for **Nicotera** and his companions, was threatened with imprisonment, and deemed it prudent to fly. It was made known to him, however, that, instead of being imprisoned, he would be banished from Salerno for an indefinite time. This amounts to the ruin of his profession, and, indeed, all his prospects in life. With regard to the position of those whom they have defended, it appears that the order for their removal arrived on the afternoon of the 26th ult., and on the next day they were taken off.

Gough, the Temperance Gospeller, has been speaking at Manchester. In the meantime, Mr. F. R. **Lees**, the defendant in the recent libel suit, is out with a card, disclaiming the withdrawal of the libelous matter made by his counsel in Court, and reaffirming his original positions.

Mr. **Charles Ellet**, Jr, the eminent American Engineer, has communicated to the London *Times* his plan of purifying the Thames. He says:

I would cut a canal from some point on and south of the Thames, below the city, where the water ceases to be injuriously tainted, to some point above the city, where the water of the interior brought down by the river, still continues to preserve a healthy degree of purity. The object of this canal is to permit the pure flood tidal water to flow up from the ocean to a suitable point above the metropolis, without necessarily bearing back with it the impure water which had been carried down by the preceding ebb. This artificial tide of pure sea-water will be poured into the Thames above the city, and descend the channel of the river with the ebb. The means of controlling the water to be thus let into the river above London, so as to admit only the untainted sea-water into the canal, and from the canal into the river, are exceedingly simple. For this purpose the eastern end of the canal will be supplied with tidal-gates, opening inwards, so as to admit the flood; and the western end with similar gates, opening outwards, so as to discharge the flood previously admitted into the river as the tide recedes.

Supposing the two ends of the canal to be respectively at Gravesend and Battersea, when the flood tide comes in, the capacious gates at Gravesend, opening inwards, will allow the sea water to enter the canal and fill it. When the tide recedes at Gravesend these lower gates will close, and the sea water thus admitted will remain in the canal until the ebb begins at Battersea, when the outlet gates at that point will open and the sea water in the full canal will pour out into the river and fill its channel. The impure water resting opposite the city will thus be displaced by a mass of pure sea water. This process will be repeated twice in 24 hours. The extent of the displacement of the polluted water will depend, of course, on the capacity of the canal and its receiving and discharging gates. The volume of sea water thus let in, however, may be made sufficient to fill the entire low water channel of the Thames from Battersea to Woolwich every tide; so that just at the moment when the river is now most impure, about the time of low water, it will be rendered by this expedient entirely pure. The corrupt water will then have been displaced and substituted by sea water. The returning flood cannot bring back the filthy water, because its place will be occupied by pure sea water.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

Interesting from Montevideo—Discussion of the Customs Question in the Chambers—The English Imbroglio with Great Britain—Affairs at Buenos Ayres, and on the Parana.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Montevideo, Tuesday, June 28, 1855.

The Chambers will continue to sit until the middle of next month to dispatch subjects which they were unable to get through during the usual session. Among these are the new Customs' tariff, the particulars of which are unknown to the public, and the Brazilian treaty of commerce. The latter is decidedly not palatable to the majority of the people, but may pass into law in spite of them, as it is believed a considerable number of the members are well acquainted with the weight of Brazilian gold. The annual budget is postponed because the economical year commenced on the 1st of January, and the President of the Republic serves from the 1st of March. The economical year, therefore, will in future commence on the 1st of March, so says the Government Message to the Chambers, and the latter are contented with the change, which allows the former to expend money on its own responsibility. Constitutional Government is, in fact, a farce in this country. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. **Carreras**, resigned about a fortnight since, being, it is rumored, against the ratification of the commercial treaty with Brazil, and **Nia Reyes**, the Minister of Finance, is now Minister for Foreign Affairs also. His advent to the latter office was not propitious, for he was scarcely installed when he had to receive a message from Lord **Malmesbury** of a most disagreeable nature. Mr. **Thornton** was instructed to tell him, on behalf of the British Government, that they had received the intelligence of the massacre at Quinteros in January last, after a capitulation, with horror and disgust, and that they had it under consideration whether they should longer continue an agent accredited to a Government capable of such barbarities. This message produced a profound sensation, and for several days it was rumored that Mr. **Thornton** would have his passport sent to him. At present, however, he retains his post, and I think is not likely to leave it unless recalled by her Majesty's Government. It is not known that he has received any answer, and it is difficult to conceive what answer can be given, unless it be a direct denial of participation in the bloody deed. That, however, would not lessen their guilt, for, although they have carefully destroyed every written fragment of proof, the particulars are too well known here to exonerate them from the most complete responsibility. Probably, it was in consequence of this message that **Nia Reyes** commenced attacking the Administrators of the Customs, for it occurred immediately afterwards, and was followed up in the most determined manner. The majority of them are Englishmen of long residence here and respectability. The language used by the Minister was of the most undignified nature. They were accused of trickery, of retaining funds required to pay the widows' and orphans' pensions, and the people were incited to insult them. The Committee of Administration addressed a moderate and dignified letter to Mr. **Thornton**, refuting most completely all the charges brought against them, and complaining of the violent and insulting language employed by the Minister. This letter they, fortunately, published. It produced a favorable impression, and, for the present, the Committee have gained a moral triumph. But, so unscrupulous is the Minister, that he will, no doubt, renew his attacks under some other shape or form. Some of his creatures at the bar of the Chambers went so far as to cry "Down with the Committee!" "Death to the Committee!" The Chairman, one of the most respectable citizens of Montevideo, was so alarmed, that he resigned, and an Englishman, Mr. **Hodgskin**, was elected to succeed him until the storm had blown over. Unfortunately, there is no British man-of-war here, and it is generally the case when they are wanted. This conduct on the part of the Montevidean Government is the more extraordinary, as they, just before the departure of the last packet (as you were advised) entered into a conditional arrangement for the resumption of the Custom's administration. It is well known, however, that **Nia Reyes** was against waiting the arrival of the sanction of Her Majesty's Government; he was for taking away the administration by force, although it is held under an international contract. Business is duller than usual at this season of the year. Exchange, 40d.

Buenos Ayres has not recovered from the effects of the late failures. There is a complete want of confidence. The interest of money has fallen as low as it was ever known, and the Bank coffers are full of gold. There have been destructive floods in the interior, and incursions of the Indians have added to the distress. Sheep, which last year were selling at 65 to 70 paper dollars, can now be had at 25, and land has fallen nearly 30 per cent in value. The Government has applied to the Chambers for permission to make a further issue of 12,000,000 of paper dollars to meet extraordinary expenses. The most cheering intelligence I have to communicate respecting Buenos Ayres is, that the Government of Dr. **Alsina** is the best and most pure that the country has ever known. Paper dollars 375 the doubloon exchange.

From the Argentine Confederation there is no news. Nothing further about the differential duties, although it is said still that the Congress will most likely except Montevideo from their operation. The weather is very cold, but seasonable. The fever entirely disappeared from Buenos Ayres nearly a month ago.

Important to Pensioners.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

An act to extend an act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved Feb. 3, 1853.

Be it enacted, &c., That all those surviving widows and minor children who have been, or may be, granted and allowed five years' half pay under the provisions of any law or laws of the United States, be, and they are hereby granted a continuance of such half-pay, under the following terms and limitations, viz.: to such widows during life, and to such child or children, where there is no widow, while under the age of sixteen years, to commence from the expiration of the half-pay provided for by the first section of the act entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans," approved Feb. 3, 1853: *Provided, however*, That in case of the marriage or death of any such widow, the half-pay shall go to the child or children of the deceased officer or soldier while under the age of sixteen years; and, in like manner, the child or children of such deceased officer or soldier, when there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there are children or a child under the age aforesaid: *And provided, further*, That the half pay of such widows and orphans shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the infantry of the regular army of the United States, and no more; and that no greater sum shall be allowed to any such widow or minor children than the half-pay of a lieutenant-colonel: *And provided, also*, That this act shall not be construed to apply to or embrace the case of any person or persons now receiving a pension for life; and further, that wherever half-pay shall have been granted by any special act of Congress, and is renewed or continued under the provisions of this act, the same shall commence from the date hereof.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions renewed and continued by this act shall be payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved June 3, 1858.

Pension Office, Aug. 12, 1858.

1. The foregoing act is published in the form of a circular for the convenience and information of those entitled to its benefits.

2. It will be observed that it creates no new class of pensions, but simply renews and continues to widows, or children while under 16 years of age, certain pensions provided for by previous laws. Persons claiming its benefits have therefore only to prove their identity and their continued widowhoods or prescribed minority.

3. This must be done in the form of a declaration, in writing, under oath, by the widow or the guardian of such of the children of the deceased officer, or soldier, as may be still under the age of 16 years. The declaration must state the age and residence of the claimant, the name and rank of the deceased husband or father, and the company or regiment to which he belonged; the date of the act under which the former pension was allowed—its rate per month; the agency where paid, and the dates of its commencement and termination; and that it is made for the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the said act of June 3, 1858.

4. The declaration must be sworn to, and subscribed before a justice of the peace, or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, in the presence of at least two persons who know the claimant to be a widow, and otherwise the person she represents herself to be, who shall make oath thereto, and particularly as to their means of knowledge concerning the facts about which they testify.

5. Applications in behalf of minors must be accompanied by the best evidence attainable of their respective ages, if it have not already been furnished in a former application.

6. It is required that the State, county and Post-Office address of the claimant shall in every case be set forth in the declaration, and the length of time the same has been her place of residence, and the official position and genuineness of signature of the magistrate or other officer before whom papers are executed or acknowledged, shall be duly attested by a certificate under seal from the proper officer; which certificate, if not written on the sheet of paper containing the signature to be authenticated, must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper being improperly attached to said certificate.

7. No officer before whom any paper may be executed, or testimony taken, will be recognized as the agent of the claimant; but in every case such officer must certify that he is in no wise interested in the result of the application; and, if the certificate is to be sent to any person other than the claimant, she must, in her declaration, give the name and address of the person to whom she may desire it to be sent.

8. The above requirements will be rigidly enforced, and a careful observance of the same, in the preparation of their cases in the first instance, will save claimants much trouble and delay in the adjudication of their claims.

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Aug. 24

Notice.—Judge **Betts** will hold Chambers on Friday, to bear motions, &c.

SUPREME COURT—**Chambers**—Aug 24.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE WAY OF LIFE AGAIN.

Hall & Maigne vs. *Geo. P. Edgar.*—This case came up again this morning on the motion of Edgar's Counsel, to vacate the order holding the defendant to bail. Mr. O. S. Baker, counsel for plaintiffs, opposed the motion, and put in a large number of affidavits intended to show that Edgar's general dealings with everybody during the past year have been characterized by fraud, and that four different suits have been brought against him, in each of which he is charged with fraud. Mr. Edgar's counsel put in affidavits going to show that his character has been excellent, that the bargain for the printing of the *Way of Life* was made not with Edgar but another party, that the plaintiffs had acknowledged paying $20 for an introduction to Edgar, in order to secure the work, and that Hall had stated that the Mercantile Agency represented Edgar to be worth $9,000 or $10,000, and offered to get some of his (Edgar's) notes discounted. The Judge reserved his decision.

Before Judge Ingraham.

David Banks, Jr., et al., vs. *Oliver S. Barbour and others.*—The plaintiffs in this action ask for an injunction restraining the defendants, Barbour and Davison, from publishing or selling the manuscript reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and that they also be restrained from publishing or vending any printed copies of any manuscript reports of such decisions.

It appears from the pleadings that the defendant Barbour, in 1847, made a contract with the firm of Gould, Banks & Gould, whereby Barbour, for a consideration to be paid to him, agreed to furnish to the said firm, reports in manuscript of such of the decisions of the Supreme Court as he should deem proper for publication, and as should be received by him from Judges of the Court for that purpose, so long as he should receive from the said Judges a sufficient number of opinions suitable to be reported, and should be furnished with the necessary facilities by the said Judges to enable him to report their decisions, and that he would superintend the printing and the proofs; that the copyright should belong to the firm, and that he would do any legal act necessary to carry the contract into effect. Under this contract the parties have acted in the publication of the 24 volumes of Reports which have heretofore been published. It also appears that since the making of the contract two of the plaintiffs, in 1851, became members of the firm of Gould, Banks & Gould, when the name was changed to Banks, Gould & Co., in New-York, and Gould, Banks & Co., in Albany; that thereupon the books, copyrights and contracts were transferred to the new firm, and the publication of the latter volumes was continued by that firm; that in December, 1857, the original members of the firm, David Banks, William Gould and Anthony Gould, withdrew from the firm, and the remaining plaintiff was taken into the firm as partner, and the name of the firm was changed to Banks & Brother, to which firm all the copyrights and contracts were transferred, including the contract with Barbour, and notice of such transfer was given to Barbour. It is further alleged that Barbour has prepared and caused to be printed by Davison, the 25th volume of such Reports, and was about to sell the same to the plaintiff's injury. The answers of the defendants show that the defendant Barbour made his contract with David Banks, William and Anthony Gould, and that in making the contract he relied upon their personal efforts and influence, experience and reputation, and that this formed the principal moving consideration to make the contract with him. It denies knowledge or belief as to the admission of any of the plaintiffs into the firm in 1851, or of any transfer to them. The defendants also deny any knowledge or information as to their interest in the contract, or that the contract had been transferred to any one until January, 1858, when Barbour received a circular from the new firm of Banks & Brothers. The defendant, Barbour, claims that his contract was only made with the old firm, and that the plaintiffs have no right to such contract, but that it has ceased and terminated; that the contract was one requiring the personal efforts and services of the members of the former firm, and that the same could not be transferred to the plaintiffs. Affidavits were also submitted, stating other matters relating to the dealings between the parties, and the affidavit of Little states that he purchased the copyright from Barbour, and paid for it, without any knowledge that the plaintiffs had any right or claim to the contract; that he has taken out a copyright of the volume, has published the said 25th volume, and has the same ready for sale. The question which arises as to the right of the plaintiffs to enforce this contract, or whether, if they could, this contract is to be considered a permanent contract, without any termination other than the refusal of the Judges to furnish their opinions therefor, are not necessarily to be decided for the disposition of this motion. The contract is a personal contract with the members of the firm of Banks, Gould & Co., of New-York, and Gould, Banks & Gould, of Albany, and provides for a copyright to be taken out by them or their assigns; and they for themselves, their heirs and assigns, agree to pay for each volume a certain amount. The obligation on the part of the assigns of the firm to pay for the volumes as published by them, would seem to imply the right to assign the contract as a prerequisite to the obligation on the part of the assigns of the firm to pay for any volumes delivered under it. In regard to the 25th volume of the Reports, there are, however, other reasons which induce me to refuse any injunction to restrain the sale of that volume.

1. The defendant, Little, has purchased and paid for the volume without knowledge of any right or claim on the part of the plaintiffs to the same. If Barbour has seen fit to violate the contract and has disposed of the volume to Little, he is responsible in damages, and the plaintiffs have no other remedy as to that volume than an action; therefore, when a contract is made to sell personal property, or do work for another, and the party chooses to sell such property to a third person, without notice of the claim, the breach of the contract gives no right to the party injured to follow that property in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

2. The damages to be sustained by the plaintiffs if they are entitled to the contract, can easily be ascertained in an action for such damages. The number of the edition published, the value of each column, and the profits to be made from the sale are mere matters of calculation, and there is no need of an injunction to prevent serious or irreparable injury to the plaintiffs. The code undoubtedly has used terms in regard to this writ which, literally construed, have extended it to many cases in which it had not been previously used, but in a case of mere breach of contract, easily ascertained and for which an ample remedy exists by action, I see no propriety in resorting to it. Such an extension of the writ I cannot consider was ever intended by the Legislature, and caution in the granting of injunctions is called for, rather than in any further addition to the cases in which it may be used.

3. It would be inadvisable, unless necessary for the protection of the plaintiffs, to delay by an injunction the sale of a work which is required for the public use, and in which the public are interested. To delay the publication until the trial of this case would probably postpone the sale of the book for more than a year, to the inconvenience of courts and suitors. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the motion for the injunction, as to the 25th volume of the Reports, should be denied. There is nothing in the complaint to show that the defendants contemplate publishing any other volume, or that the defendants, Barbour or Little, have any interest in connection with, or control over, any other manuscripts or volumes of reports except the 25th volume before referred to. There is, therefore, no grounds for an injunction as to any other publication.

Motion for an injunction is denied. The defendants costs, $10, to abide event.

Albert Cordoza vs. *Alvin Higgins.*—Let an order be entered in accordance with defendant's proposal to deposit amount of judgment. Defendant stipulates to pay a counsel fee for attending reference. Referred to Chas. A. Peabody. Defendant to pay $10 costs of this motion, and costs of entering judgment.

Elias H. Main vs. *Lucius E. Bulkley.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Maitland vs *Richard L. Hopkins et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Before Judge Davies.

Benj. L. Benson vs. *Lewis A. Sayre, Jr.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson R. boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	30	—
Flour, bbls	765	2,483	5,517
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	372
Wheat bushels	—	1,657	4 385
Corn, bushels	—	—	5,561
Oats, bags	—	2,015	—
Malt, bags	—	—	189
Provisions, pkgs	—	99	256
Whisky, bbls	270	50	20

ASHES—Are in demand at about former rates Sales 60 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at steady prices. Sales 50 bags Java at 15¾c.; 70 bags Savanilla on private terms; 250 bags Laguayra at 11½c., and 600 bags Rio at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bales at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½

DRY GOODS—A catalogue of English and American carpetings was sold at auction to-day. The prices realized for the former were lower than those obtained for similar goods at earlier sales. The American carpetings brought very satisfactory prices. An assorted catalogue of goods was also disposed of quite advantageously.

DYEWOODS—Sales, 375 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13; 50 tons Jamaica do. at $12, cash, ℔ ton.

FISH—The market is very lightly supplied with the leading kinds. Hence, business is restricted, the prices are nominally unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is generally inactive, to-day for State and Western Flour. Common brands are in slack request, and are quite heavy. The better grades are moderately inquired for, and are held firmly. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 35
Rejected Extra State	4 50	@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	4 85	@ 5 05
Standard Extra State	5 25	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues in demand at steady prices; sales 635 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$6 10 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request at full rates; sales 2,200 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for rejected brands, $5 55@$5 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 300 boxes Layer Raisins at $3; 300 boxes Bunch do. at $2 40@$2 45, ℔ box; and 25 bales Languedoc Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active. The supply is very moderate, and is held with much firmness. The demand, however, is less animated. Sales 42 500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 32½; do. do. Michigan, at $1 32, represented as having been purchased on western account; new Red Michigan, at $1 30; unsound Milwaukee Club at $1 05@$1 08½; very good to strictly prime new White Southern, at $1 55@$1 60; and prime new Red Southern, at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices are about 2c., ℔ bushel, lower; sales 45,000 bushels at 75c.@81½c. for unsound to good ordinary mixed Western; 84c.@86c. (reported) for good prime do.; 83c.@87c. for ordinary to prime mixed Southern; and 96c. for Yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Some parties quote it as high as 82c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats are rather more freely offered and are in demand. Western 51c.@53c.; State, 50c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern 33c.@41c. ℔ bushel. Included in the sales were 17,000 bushels poor Western at 50c., in store, and 51½c., delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 45c.@50c cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The principal sales since our last, have been 7,500 prime Buenos Ayres, at 27c. ℔ ℔., usual credit.

HOPS—Are held above the views of the leading buyers. Hence, business is restricted.

IRON—Continues quiet at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues limited at former prices; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado brought 31c. ℔ gallon, usual credit.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 47½c.@48c. cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held firmly, but are inactive to-day. Linseed is in fair demand at 71c.@72c. cash, ℔ gallon. No very important change in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½ for Mess, $14 75@$14 85 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is rather quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¼c.@11¼c. Lard is in fair demand, at full rates; 450 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at former prices; sales 185 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ℔ bbl. An offer was made on 'Change, to-day, by one of the principal provision merchants, to take 5,000 bbls., or any portion of that amount, of Beef Hams, of any well-known brand, at any time within the next six months, at $15 ℔ bbl., and $100 were paid to have the offer kept open for acceptance during the fortnight ensuing this date, August 24. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs. middling to prime, at $3 37½@$3 75, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—200 bags Calcutta were sold at 5c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is firm to-day, and prices are sustained; sales 980 hhds, nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 7¼c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Prime is in request, and is quoted at 10c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—There are symptoms of a better feeling. Kentucky is quite firm, and considerable private contracts have been made. Sales, since Friday last, 183 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@13c.; 176 bales Havana, at 30c.@40c.; and 132 cases Seed Leaf, at 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔. A correspondent of the Hartford *Homestead*, writing from East Windsor, says: "The amount of tobacco in first hands is much less than usual, unless you include what is in warehouse, which we suppose you did not intend to do. Most that did not sell carried their stock to the warehouse. Those who pack their own crops are not of the anxious class, any further than being anxious to get all they can. The anxious ones sold last Fall and Winter; and certainly we think that the prospect of the growing crop does not give us any anxiety as to the price of the last year's crop. We have got a very good growth on our early set plants, but of the great majority of cases the least said the better. As to the price, we would refer you to the **New-York Times**, of last Saturday, (Aug. 14,) where they quote Connecticut Seed Leaf at 12c.@25c. Now 25 cents suits us best, and we have no doubt of getting more than you named. Our prospects of doing so were never better."

WHISKY—Is offered at 26c., cash, ℔ gallon, without finding buyers for any save small lots.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 300 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ ℔.; and 20 tons Oil Cake at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d ℔ 280 ℔s., on deck. For Antwerp, 1,500 bags Coffee at ½c. ℔ ℔.

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A LITERARY AND NEWS JOURNAL FOR THE FAMILY AND FIRESIDE.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—Will meet at the Mercer House corner Mercer and Broome sts., this WEDNESDAY evening, Aug. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to receive tickets and circulars for the excursion that takes place on Monday next, 30 h inst. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS Ward will meet at their Rooms, No 27½ Grand-st. on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent the Ward in the District Convention, to nominate a Delegate to the State Convention.

DAVID MILLER, President.

B. W. Bradford,
G. W. Dolaphson, } Inspectors.
D. A. Hogan,

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO DEFENDED—HER CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

LETTER FROM S. S. HAYES, ESQ.

Boston, Aug. 21, 1858.

Editors of the Traveller:

The following "item" was copied into the *Evening Traveller* of the 19th inst., and has also appeared in other papers:

"A correspondent of the Cleveland *Review*, writing from Chicago, says: 'I should say that every real estate man is mortgaged for five times what he can pay, as a general item upon this point. I will state, upon the authority of a friend who saw the records, that the assessed valuation of the taxable property of Chicago last Spring was $36,000,000, while the amount reported upon bond and mortgage, which it was pledged to secure, was over $109,000,000.'"

This "roorback" is so absurd and ridiculous, that it would be unworthy of notice, had it not been aimed at the credit of a community and its members, and received a general circulation in different parts of the country.

I doubt not your love of justice will permit me a reply through your columns, which I attempt only because no other person has assumed the task.

Three-fourths of the sales of lots in Chicago have been made to laboring men, (who seldom take more than one,) at a cost of from $100 to $500 each, to which the average number of mortgages, if nothing had been paid, could not be less than one to every $200. Probably the mortgages on record, including large and small, will average more than one to every $500. Let us suppose it is one to every $1,000, which is certainly within the mark. The indebtedness stated—$109,000,000—would require 109,000 mortgages, filling at least 109,000 pages, making 218 volumes of 500 pages each, to examine which, allowing two minutes to each mortgage, would take one person four hundred and fifty four days, or a year and a half, working incessantly eight hours each day! Yet this statement assumes that all this labor has been performed by some nameless person, who has made in addition the inquiries necessary to inform him how much remains unpaid on each mortgage, and is able to state positively that the amount of indebtedness is something over $109,000,000! And then to clinch the matter, every real estate man owes $5 to every dollar of his property, and that debt too is *secured by mortgage!*

Without further preliminaries I will say briefly that I have lived in Illinois twenty years, and in Chicago about eight years, and during the last six years have given my entire attention to property there, and the various influences which might affect its value and I do sincerely believe that the estimate above exceeds the actual amount of mortgage indebtedness there more than one hundred millions dollars, or eleven to one. Without troubling myself about the motives of the author, which I am afraid were none too good, I feel justified in pronouncing the statement in question, in its spirit and purport as well as in its letter, an unmitigated falsehood.

Many property holders in Chicago have large incomes, and owe nothing on mortgage or otherwise; a much greater number, who live by their labor or skill have unencumbered real estate, which they improve from year to year as they acquire the means; and very many others who are partly indebted for their lots, have bought them of large proprietors from whom they receive indulgence whenever they require it. So recent has been the change from a small village to a wealthy and populous city, that there are no mortgages long standing, except for insignificant amounts, and of those in existence a large proportion are held by the inhabitants against non-residents, who, as a general thing have paid promptly, and shown no disposition to part with their property except for its full value.

While I have this opportunity, permit me to make some additional statements and suggestions which may be of interest to your readers.

Lots in Chicago are sold not by the square foot as here, but by the *front foot*. A Chicago quotation of $50 per foot would be the same as a Boston quotation of from 45 to 63 cents per foot, the lots running from 80 to 160 feet deep.

The prices of lots range about as follows: in the neighborhoods inhabited by the laboring classes from 4 to 20 cents per square foot, in other neighborhoods where there is more wealth, from 33 cents to $1 per square foot; what is called the best residence property, on Union park or West Washington st., in the Western Division, or near the Lake shore in the North and South Divisions, ranges at from $1 to $4 per square foot, while the best business property on South Water, Lake or Randolph sts is held at from $4 to $8 per square foot, and I think no lot in Chicago has ever been sold at a higher price than that last-named.

Sales of property this Spring and Summer have been frequent, but will not compare in number or magnitude with those of last year or the year before. The prices obtained are about the same, or a little higher, for good residence property; from twenty to thirty-three per cent. less for business property. One lot on Lake st., of about 1,800 square feet has been offered at $40,000 cash, with an old building on it, which is a third less than the same property would have brought on "canal" time before the panic. A store and lot on South Water-st. was sold in the Spring to Dr. Foster for $13,500, worth about $18,000; and a lot to J. H. Dunham Esq., on the same street, for $14,000, worth about $18,000. These are the greatest sacrifices of property I have heard of, and I am satisfied the present holders, who are among our most cautious men, would not sell without a handsome advance.

Among the sales of residence property I will mention the following, viz.: By T. B. Bryan, Esq., a lot 24½x115 feet, corner Michigan avenue and Hubbard court, for $10,000; by Dr. Eldredge, a lot on Wabash-avenue of same depth, for $175 per front foot; by Wm Waterhouse, a lot 80x120 feet, corner of Monroe and Rucker streets, with frame cottage, for $10,000; by Mr Gates, a lot on Morgan-street, between Lake and Randolph, 80x115 feet, for $85 per front foot; by Mr. Hollingsworth, a lot on Sheldon-street between Lake and Randolph, 56x150 feet, for $70 per front foot; by myself to different parties, 20 lots on Prairie-street and Depôt-place in Union Park 2d addition, 115 feet deep, at from $40 to $55 per front foot. In all these cases the prices would have been considered full before the panic.

As to rents, many good stores are unoccupied. They are filling slowly at very moderate rents, say from $1,500 to $3,500 per annum for first-class stores five stories and a basement, equal to any in Boston, while small wooden stores can be had at from $100 to $350, which is 33 per cent below the rents of last year. Dwelling houses rent well, and are in demand owing to the rapid increase of population. A great many of a good class are being built, and are occupied as soon as finished.

In all parts of the city substantial improvements are progressing. This is particularly the case in the West division, which contains already the largest population, and the Union Railroad Depôt having, at length, been permanently fixed there, at the junction of the rivers, the growth of that portion of the city will hereafter be more rapid than ever before.

The city bonds are readily sold at par for a seven per cent. bond and private bonds and mortgages which pay ten per cent. are becoming a favorite investment with Eastern and European capitalists. I have been informed that no instance has yet become known to our loan brokers of a failure to pay either interest or principal when due on such mortgages, where they have been made to secure money loaned at the legal rate. For information on this subject I refer your readers to the Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon Mark Skinner, and J. Mason Parker, Esq., formerly of this place, all of whom are gentlemen of the highest respectability, and having for years past made loans of that kind for friends at the East, are able to speak advisedly.

That Chicago has felt the hard times cannot be denied, yet I can safely assert, after careful inquiry and personal examination at several large cities, that there are few places in the Eastern States where property has depreciated so little, where there is so much employment for labor, where business is so good, and the prospect for a steady and permanent prosperity is so flattering. I may say that I know of no place where a person of good business habits and cash capital can do as well in any kind of business as there.

The character of the place, its substantial business structures, and the evident magnitude of its trade, excite the astonishment of visitors. It is within bounds to say that the value of the products of all kinds purchased and received there, including lumber, lead, coal, grain, fruits, provisions, live-stock, fish and wool, will average, the year around, not less than a half a million dollars per week. The receipts of grain alone, at this time, as you may perceive from your market reports, are from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty thousand bushels per day, and will reach, by the end of the season, not less than twenty eight million bushels, and this while the surrounding country is still in its infancy.

The causes which within twenty-five years have made Chicago a city of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants, and given her such an immense trade, are immutable, and will continue to add to her growth, the more certainly now because she has become so much larger and stronger than the neighboring towns which were once her rivals, but are now her tributaries, finding with her their best market. These causes are mainly her good geographical position, and the fertility and attractiveness of the surrounding territory, aided by other influences which have resulted from these.

Let us look at them more closely.

1. Being the terminal port of lake navigation, she is also the point of connection and exchange between the great chain of lakes and system of navigable waters extending east to the Atlantic, and the other great system of navigable waters extending south to the Gulf of Mexico, and having already an immense marine, in sail vessels, steamers and canal boats, has cheap and ready access to any domestic or foreign market which it may be her interest to seek whether it be east or south in Canada, the United States, the West Indies or Europe.

2. From her peculiar location at the most southern end of the western part of the lake system, with a great expanse of deep water for hundreds of miles north of her, and no natural barrier in any other direction, she is the gate to the northwest—the point of connection and exchange for land travel and business between northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, Oregon and Washington Territories on the one side, and the Eastern States on the other. That peculiar location—without the use of her own credit or to any great extent, of the capital of her inhabitants—has made her the centre of the northwestern system of railroads of which, including branches, she has in full operation more than twenty, spread out like a fan, and running far into the interior. She has become in consequence, the natural and best market of the region which supplies those roads with business—a region healthful, fertile, of varied and inexhaustible resources, thinly inhabited, yet containing a population of a million and a half, and now being rapidly settled.

3. The several classes of producers who seek her market are engaged in such widely different branches of production, and with such exclusive attention, that they each furnish at the common entrepôt, buyers for the products of the others, creating a home market, the domestic exchanges of which would alone support a great city.

4. The States and Territories which surround her, and from the people of which she draws her chief support, are closely united by community of interests, sentiments and institutions.

5. Having an abundant supply of good coal, recently opened at Lasalle, and other points within a short distance by canal, and already extensively mined, which is now sold on her docks at three dollars per ton, her manufactures, before considerable have received a new impulse, and will soon give employment to a large population.

6. Her people are intelligent, enterprising and industrious, embracing in every department a large number of capable and thoroughly trained business men, quite equal to all demands that may be made upon their energies.

The causes of growth and progress existing in *combination* in Chicago, it is reasonable to expect that she will always continue to be, as she is now, the emporium and metropolis of the Northwest, a powerful, wealthy and thriving city. I, therefore consider it safe and prudent to invest money or form business connections there, an opinion which, I am happy to say, is both held and acted on by some of the most sagacious and cautious capitalists of New England, men of great prudence and experience, who see their own interest clearly, and take no step in business that will not promote it.

Without urging such investments, I advise those interested to make inquiries for themselves, consult reliable parties, and while they act with promptness and decision, to act only upon mature reflection, for everything of importance should receive, and every honest and sound thing will bear, examination.

I regret the haste in which I have been compelled to write this letter; but I trust it will have the effect, at least to prevent the further circulation of extravagant libels, which have no responsible author.

Yours respectfully, S. S. HAYES.

WANTED—A LARGE LOT OF SHELVING AND counters, immediately. Parties having such will address COUNTER, Box No. 115, *Times* Office, stating when and where they can be seen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Love Chase—School for Scandal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The National Anthem—The Willow Copse.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Yankee Housekeeper—Robbers of the Rhine-oh.

BOWERY THEATRE—Nick Whiffles—Red Gnome—Atlantic Cable.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar room—Battle of Saratoga—The Two Gregories.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Grand Concert—Fireworks, &c.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool	Aug. 25
The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool	Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., with three days' later advices, arrived at Halifax at 9½ o'clock last night. Among her passengers was Major-General Williams, the hero of Kars, on a visit to Nova Scotia, his native place. He was received at Halifax with the greatest demonstrations of joy. The late hour at which our dispatch comes over the wires, prevents any extended notice of the general news by the *Canada* this morning. There is no change to note in the condition of commercial affairs. Cotton remains the same as quoted by the *Anglo-Saxon*. Breadstuffs and Provisions quite dull, and Consols 96⅝@96½.

The European mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, reached this City yesterday morning. We have thus been enabled to enlarge our telegraphic abstract with interesting additional facts and extracts. The journal of the voyage of the *Agamemnon* will be read with interest. To complete the telegraphic story, we continue to give the tone of the English press in regard to the triumph, showing a more fervent estimate of the result than our first impression on this side of the water indicated. It is proposed to draw upon the constitutional forms of honor to reward the English participants in the task. From the London *Times* we obtain a fount declaration on the Mexican question, going the astonishing length of approving immediate American annexation. The cautious Manchester *Guardian* objects to the policy recommended by the *Times*, but chiefly on the ground of the acquisition being likely to impair the interests of the United States. From the London *Times* we also derive an able review of the conduct of the military operations on the Pei-ho.

From Montevideo we have interesting intelligence, embodying a clear statement of the difficulties between the Government of the Oriental Republic and that of England. A rumor, heretofore given in this paper, of the withdrawal of Mr. Thornton, the English minister, is, however premature. That event is daily threatened. Buenos Ayres is slowly recovering from the effects of the monetary crisis. Its relations with the Argentine Confederation remain unchanged.

Later advices reach us from Porto Rico. The markets are inactive—commerce generally languishing. The island is perfectly healthy. Much interest is felt in a new line of steamers just established, destined to make regular trips around Porto Rico, touching at the leading ports.

The intelligence from Venezuela is interesting. The arrival of the new American Minister was daily looked for, with all the more anxiety, doubtless, on account of the threatening attitude assumed by the English squadron at Laguayra, in consequence of the policy of the Government in regard to Monagas. In the meantime the popularity of Mr. Eames, the retiring Minister, is unabated.

The United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, after an absence of two years and eleven months, returned to this port yesterday morning. The *San Jacinto* left Hong Kong on the 14th of May; Batavia, May 24; Cape of Good Hope, June 29, and St Helena on the 22d of July. While in the China seas, the *San Jacinto* was the flag-ship of the American squadron, and was engaged in the famous attack on the Barrier Forts. Our correspondent, who was on board the *San Jacinto* during her entire absence, and whose letters from the East are familiar to our readers, gives a most interesting account of the frigate's cruise. A detention of the vessel during some ten days at Simons Bay, Cape Town, has enabled our correspondent to furnish us with later intelligence from that part of the world, and with some valuable information concerning the growing colony at the Cape. The *San Jacinto* has sailed over forty thousand miles, and her engines have performed with great regularity, and have not required any repairs. Her crew will be paid off the last of the week.

We are glad to notice this morning the improved working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, on the authority of a dispatch from St Johns, N. F., which gives reason to hope that it may soon be opened to the public. The best proof of this improvement, however, is in the fact that Cyrus W. Field, Esq., yesterday received a dispatch from C. M. Thompson, Esq., one of the Directors of the Company, bearing the date of London, Aug 24, indicating its transmission in a very short period of time. It seems that the refusal of the operators at Conn Station to forward Mayor Tiemann's dispatch grew out of a misapprehension of their instructions. The mistake was corrected and the message sent, and we this morning publish the reply of the Lord Mayor of London.

The American State Council met in Association Hall, Albany, yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The Convention was called for the selection of officers for the ensuing year, and to fix upon a time and place for holding the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State Officers. A motion was made at an early stage of the proceedings, to exclude all persons not delegates, from the hall, but it did not prevail. After an address from the retiring President, the Committee appointed for that purpose, announced the following as the officers for the next year:

President..........H B. Northrop, of Washington.
Vice-President.....Godsmith Denniston, of Steuben.
Secretary..........James W. Husted, of Westchester.
Treasurer..........R. F. Stevens, of Onondaga.
Chaplain...........Rev. John Gray.

Quite a spirited debate took place as to the proper time and place for holding the State Nominating Convention, which was participated in by Messrs. Ullmann, Headley, Erastus Brooks, and other prominent men of the party. It was strongly urged that the Convention of the American Party should be disconnected in every way from those of all others, and that it should act entirely independent in the selection of candidates; and with this view it should be held first. It was finally resolved to hold the Convention on the 8th of September at Syracuse.

An extraordinary case has just been decided before the Circuit Court in Mason County, Ky. A handsome young white woman, about 21 years of age, named Ann Goddard, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady, brought suit for her freedom, alleging that she had been forcibly arrested and lodged in the negro jail under the claim of the defendant, Mary Goddard, that she was a slave. Much feeling was manifested in behalf of the plaintiff, there being not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins, and no doubt being entertained that she was a white woman; and when the Jury rendered a verdict in her favor, it was found difficult to quell the demonstrations of applause which followed.

Congressional nominations were made by the Democrats in Philadelphia yesterday. A split occurred in the nominating convention for the First District, one portion nominating Thomas B Florence, and the other, the Anti-Lecomptonites, nominating Dr. Nebinger. George H. Martin was nominated in the Second District, Jas. Landy in the Third, and Henry M. Phillips in the Fourth.

Another destructive fire occurred, on Monday night, in the workshops at the Sing Sing State Prison. The carpet manufactory was discovered on fire at 7½ P. M., and burned till 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, when the flames were extinguished without damage to other parts of the Prison. The loss is $12,000 to $15,000 Suspicion rests upon a convict, who has been heard to utter threats that this shop would be the next burned. The loss falls chiefly upon Mr. A. H. Smith, the contractor.

The Committee on repairing the City Hall, reported to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in favor of carrying up the half-story of the centre building to a full story; to remove the bell-tower, and to erect a cupola over the dome. Also, in favor of the erection of a bell and watch-tower on the lower portion of the Park—the whole work to be done by contract. The report was adopted.

The Joint Committee on celebrations sat yesterday, and received several applications from parties anxious to join the procession. Their deliberations were more protracted than usual.

The Secretary of the Navy, who is on a visit to the different Navy-Yards, arrived in the City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Metropolitan. In the evening the boss-workmen of the Navy-Yard proceeded to his hotel with a band of music, and paid him the compliment of a serenade. The Secretary will visit the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn at 10 o'clock this morning.

A boy named Chas. D. Sheenan, employed by Messrs. Solomon & Hart, upholsterers, on Broadway, has been arrested, charged with stealing goods from the store of his employers at various times. He confesses that he did so, and alleges that he sold the property thus obtained to various parties in New-York and Brooklyn, hitherto regarded as respectable storekeepers. Seven of these persons were yesterday arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

The Cricket Match between the Western and City cricketers which has been played at Hoboken the last two days terminated in favor of the country players with twenty-eight runs to spare. The score of the second innings stood: Country, sixty-nine runs. City, twenty-five runs.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business, which will be found reported fully in another column The contract for supplying the Penitentiary with beef was awarded to Patrick J. Hanley, at four cents per pound. The Committee on accounts of County Treasurer reported the Treasurer's accounts correct, and that he had on hand $135,517 68 The transactions of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, fixing the taxes, was presented and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Flour and Wheat; prices favored buyers. Corn was depressed and lower. Cotton was in moderate demand at former rates. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were in fair request, and were firm Provisions were rather lightly dealt in; Pork tended downward. No very important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

Venezuela.

Information from Caraccas indicates an unsatisfactory state of relations between Great Britain and France on the one side, and Venezuela on the other. The two European Powers, it will be remembered, interfered for the protection of Ex-President Monagas, in the recent popular revolution. He was sheltered in the sanctuary of the French mission, and, under the pretence of the inability of the new Government to protect him from the vengeance of a plundered people, he was for some time withheld from the officers of justice, and only delivered along with an intimation that no worse doom than banishment would be sanctioned by the two august allies of the enfeebled State. In this extraordinary display of arrogance we were sorry to observe the participation of Mr. Charles Eames, our amiable and able Resident at Caraccas, who thus contravened the traditional policy of our Government in more than one important particular. Mr. Eames, however, has since realized his error, and taken the back track as far as a decent regard to consistency will permit. It will remain for Capt. Turpin, his successor, to vindicate our policy in its fullest extent.

In the meantime, in signal disregard of international law and ordinary justice, the Governments of France and England have sustained the attitude of their agents. In the usual course of the administration of justice, Monagas is to be brought to trial. His guilt is unquestionable. His administration of the government was an atrocious compound of oppression, cruelty, nepotism, extortion, peculation and corruption; a prolonged betrayal of the public welfare to private and inordinate greed; a sum of all the vices and crimes for which Verres was arraigned by Tully No public offender ever stood more conspicuously in the peril of the law. There was no doubt of his criminality. The enormous amounts he had stolen and sent out of the country, to await his flight when tardy justice should render evasion necessary, were matters of vulgar computation It was known in every town of the Republic where and how his stealings were invested. But when the new Executive proposed to fulfil their duty by placing so noted an offender upon trial, they were met by the announcement that France and England must regard the proceeding as a *casus belli*, and that, unless the culprit were allowed to go to the repository of his plunder, and suffered to enjoy it peacefully, the legations should be closed, and the bombardment of Laguayra opened. In pursuance of these extraordinary demands, an English squadron now threatens the great seaport of Venezuela, and may, ere we hear again, reduce it to ashes.

The traditional American policy we have referred to, condemns the earlier course of our representative, and calls for earnest intervention on the part of our Government. There is no principle more firmly seated in the department over which Gen. Cass presides, than that the Government of the United States will not form alliances with European States, for the accomplishment of any scheme of intervention in the domestic concerns of a foreign State; and least of all, of any State in this hemisphere. It was forgetfulness of this prescriptive doctrine that led to our first diplomatic *faux pas* at Caraccas Another law of our national polity is equally valid and imperative, namely, that no European State shall be permitted to intervene in the domestic affairs of Republics on either American continent, in alliance with us, without encountering the urgent remonstrances and, if need be, still more effectual instances of our Government. Either of these postulates calls for counter action, immediate and energetic, to the course projected by the two Transatlantic powers. It is a case where all our sympathies should be expressed, and the value of our alliance with Venezuela fully tested in the promptitude and activity of our mediation. Let the Secretary of State frame the instructions of the new Chargé accordingly. Give him full power to intervene effectually Let the Ambassador at Washington be appealed to, that he see this damage to an allied liberal Government be stayed, and the principle of non-intervention consecrated. Apathy in the presence of a wrong so flagrant must surely be punished by the exhibition of similar impertinence towards us, when, perhaps, we shall lack the strength to resist, and the allies to assist.

British Views of Mexican Anarchy.—We print, this morning, among our foreign extracts, several articles on Mexican affairs which will not fail to attract attention. The first article to which we allude is a letter from from an English resident of Mexico, who bitterly complains of the outrageous treatment to which foreigners have been subjected by the Zuloaga Government. The London *Times*, in commenting on this letter, takes the ground that the only remedy for Mexican grievances is the annexation of the land of Montezuma and Cortes to the United States. Even under the lash of the slave-driver, says the *Times*, Mexico will not regret the illusory liberty of the Republic. Reviewing the comments of the *Times*, the Manchester *Guardian*, one of the best-informed of English journals, expresses the belief that the task of reclaiming Mexico from anarchy and barbarism would be beyond the capacity of the Government of Washington. There is much truth in the arguments put forth by the latter journal. It cannot be denied that it would be a great and dubious experiment for the United States to annex, without previous preparation or trial, a vast country with an antagonistic population of eight millions of souls. It would be an experiment surrounded with dangers from which the boldest statesmen might well shrink.

The *Times*, in discussing the question, holds, perhaps rightly, that annexation is the only hope for the redemption of Mexico. But there is another and more important point to be considered,—and that is, how far annexation would be beneficial to us. We have, undoubtedly, a duty to perform in the matter; but it seems to us that that duty is rather to arrive at annexation by degrees, and through the process of a Protectorate, than attempt the dangerous experiment of reconciling a population like that of Mexico to Anglo-Saxon laws, institutions and customs.

The Lord Mayor's Message.

The message of the Lord Mayor of London in reply to the congratulations of Mayor Tiemann, was received yesterday at noon at the City Hall. We were not in the least surprised at the reception of this friendly missive from London, notwithstanding that a few hours before a telegram was received from Sackville, N. B., stating that our Mayor's message had not been forwarded to Trinity Bay, for the operators down East have gone altogether by the rule of contraries since the cable was landed at Trinity Bay. When the operator at Sackville sent word that Mayor Tiemann's message had not been forwarded, it must have been already in London, and the Lord Mayor had sent back his greeting to his brother potentate on this side of the Atlantic. But we are not disposed to cavil about trifles where such grand results have been accomplished. A slight aberration of mind may be freely pardoned to men who are engaged in the initiatory movements of such a vast enterprise, the completion of which has so completely staggered the people of two continents. The message of Sir Robert Carden is a very sensible and proper reply to the greeting of the Chief Magistrate of our City, and considering that it came so far in so short a time, and passed through so many different hands from the time it left the Mansion House until it arrived at the City Hall, its correctness is really marvellous. Though the Telegraph has not yet been thrown open to the public for the transmission of business dispatches, the message of the Lord Mayor is an assurance that the cable is actually in working order and that telegrams can be sent back and forth. Yet so unreasonably impatient is the many-headed, that great dissatisfaction has been expressed because no announcement has been made of the exact length of time required to send a message from one continent to the other. The idea of having to wait an entire day for an answer to a dispatch sent to London is exceedingly vexatious, and the Ocean Telegraph has already been called a slow coach by way of derision.

The Kansas Election.—Official returns of the late election in Kansas are now nearly all received; and the result shows that, out of 13,380 voters, the Lecompton Constitution has been rejected by a majority of about ten thousand. In spite of this fact we notice that the Administration papers, shutting their eyes wilfully to the truth persist in maintaining that the Kansas question is settled, and that the people of the Territory have merely signified their unwillingness to undertake the responsibility of a State government. The apology that Administration Democrats thus attempt to make for their own defeat is a very paltry one. The issue which was placed before the people of Kansas was whether they would receive a bribe and accept the "English proposition," or receive no bribe and reject it. They adopted the latter course by an overwhelming majority. It is difficult to see how this can be twisted into a supposition that they do not desire admission into the Union. They have declared that they will not be admitted under a spurious Constitution, which they had no hand in making, and which was opposed to the fundamental principles of Democratic doctrine. But next Winter will show that the people of Kansas do desire a State government; and it will be difficult then to put them off again with such a miserable piece of trickery as the "English proposition."

The Telegraph Holiday.—It has been proposed to make Wednesday next, the 1st of September, a general holiday, to commemorate the success of the Ocean Telegraph; and it is expected that the day will be observed throughout this continent and the British isles. The event certainly justifies a universal jubilee, and New-York should take, as it undoubtedly will take, a leading part in the rejoicings. Our holidays are few—too few, many people say, and with great show of reason We, therefore, trust that all classes of our citizens will afford their clerks and employes an opportunity to enjoy themselves on this great occasion. Unless a movement to close the stores and public offices of the City on Wednesday next be supported on all sides, we fear that it will not be done at all. We are all desirous to see the day properly observed, but it certainly will not be observed in a becoming manner if workingmen, mechanics, book-keepers and clerks—the people, in fact—are not permitted to join in the festivities. Let the day be a holiday in every sense of the word.

Mr. Toucey Visiting the Navy-Yards—He is Serenaded at his Hotel.

The Secretary of the Navy is on his tour westward, to visit the different Navy-Yards. His arrival in this City, yesterday, becoming known at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, a movement was at once set on foot by the boss workmen to visit Mr. Toucey at his hotel, and pay him the compliment of a serenade. Mr. Hogg, the boss caulker; J. Orr, timber inspector; McCarty, plumber; William Merrifield, blacksmith, and one or two others, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. These gentlemen waited on the Secretary at the Metropolitan Hotel, last evening, to ascertain if it would be agreeable for him to receive the proffered attentions. The Secretary, it is said, bashfully waived any claims to the ovation, yet did not forbid the proceeding. Shelton's Band was accordingly engaged, and at 10½ o'clock P. M. the large crowd who had assembled at Tammany Hall started off in procession, headed by the Band, which struck up "Hail Columbia." Rockets were sent up as the procession moved up Broadway, and the procession, attracted by the music, was soon swelled to some 1,500 persons. On arriving at the Hotel the windows and balconies were immediately thronged with the boarders, and the opposite sidewalk was lined with spectators. So large was the assemblage that the stages were for a time compelled to pass round the side streets. The Band played several patriotic airs, when Mr. Toucey made his appearance upon the balcony and was greeted with loud cheers. When they had ceased he acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech, thanking his friends for the honor done him, and retired. With three hearty cheers the crowd dispersed. The Secretary will visit the Brooklyn Yard this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Reply of the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor Tiemann—A Dispatch Sent Through from London in a Few Hours—Improved Working of the Cable.

The following communication was received at the Mayor's Office at 12½ o'clock yesterday:

London, Monday, Aug. 23.

From the Lord Mayor of London to Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of New-York:

The Lord Mayor of London most cordially reciprocates the congratulations of the Mayor of New-York, upon the success of so important an undertaking as the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It is, indeed, one of the most glorious triumphs of the age, and reflects the highest credit upon the energy, skill and perseverance of all parties intrusted with so difficult a duty, and the Lord Mayor sincerely hopes that by the blessing of Almighty God it may be the means of cementing the kind feelings which now exist between the two countries.

R. W. CARDEN,
Lord Mayor of London.

DISPATCH FROM LONDON TO MR. FIELD—TIME ANNIHILATED.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., received a message from C. M. Lampson, Esq., one of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, bearing date of London, the 24th of August.

IMPROVED WORKING OF THE CABLE.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The working of the Atlantic Cable continues to improve daily, and the electricians have good reason to hope that the cable may soon be opened to the public.

LATEST FROM THE VALENTIA END.

As the latest from the Valentia end of the Atlantic Telegraph, we give the following, dated:

Valentia, Tuesday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.

Newfoundland has commenced the use and adjustment of their special instruments for speaking. Last night, at 11¼ P. M., we received coil currents from them at the rate of forty per minute perfectly.

They are now sending usual letters for adjustment of instruments, and we have received from them the words "repeat, please," and "please send slowor for present," spelt in full They have also sent the signals for "repeat frequently," proving that the receiving instruments are not yet adjusted with sufficient accuracy for them to get distinctly. I forward by this post the slip of signals first transmitted and received across the Atlantic by the Company's instruments. The speed at which the letters come out seems faster than those at Keyham, and the currents are apparently as strong.

THE TRANSMISSION OF MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE.

Sackville, N.B., Monday, Aug. 23.

Mayor Tiemann's Message to the Lord Mayor of London has been transmitted through the Atlantic Cable. Its refusal by the operators at Conn Station, Newfoundland, arose from a misapprehension of the instructions of the managers of the Telegraph Company, which was corrected by a dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Esq. The electricians at Valentia made no opposition to the passage of the Message over the Cable, but cheerfully executed their portion of the duty.

EXTENSION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

We understand that the French Government have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years to land telegraph cables on the islands of Miquelon, which lie between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, in a direction about thirty miles southwest from the latter and about 200 miles distant from Sydney, N. S. Having secured the right, the Company propose to run a cable from Placentia Bay, N. F., to St. Pierre, the chief French fish dépôt of the Island, and thence to a point near Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S. By this means the two French Islands will be thrown into telegraphic communication with Europe, while the Company will get rid of the necessity of keeping in repair some four or five hundred miles of land line running across Newfoundland and Cape Breton, through regions where there are no inhabitants excepting a few scattered Indians, and no roads other than those which have been constructed by the Telegraph Company at its own expense. In according this liberal grant, the French Government doubtless had in view the advantages it must confer upon its immense fishing interests, which centre at St. Pierre, and which will thus be brought into daily and almost instantaneous communication with France.

CABLE CELEBRATION IN WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., Monday, Aug. 23.

The Government of this city this evening voted to celebrate the 1st of September as a general holiday. The military and firemen will parade during the day, together with such civic societies as may wish to join. In the evening the City Hall will be illuminated and fireworks displayed

THE PROPOSED CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

An order, offered in the Board of Aldermen last evening, to join in the Telegraph celebration on the 1st of September, was laid over to ascertain the feeling of the merchants, tax-payers, etc., in regard to the expense.

Joint Committee on Celebrations.

The Joint Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen met for the eleventh time yesterday, and sat several hours, Alderman McSpedon in the Chair.

Mr. Wheeler, manufacturer of sewing machines, tendered specimens of his apparatus for the procession. Also, Mr. Bertholf tendered similar machines The matter was referred to the Grand Marshal for position in line.

A telegram was received from Sir E. Head, of Toronto, inquiring if the day of celebration were fixed. Answered, accepted and filed.

A communication was received from Col Buttre, inquiring as to the position in line of soldiers of 1812. Accepted and referred to the Marshal.

An offer from Mr. E. Satilla, to paint the half portrait of C. W. Field, Esq. Referred to Committee on Portraits.

The poetic "Lines by Rosa Scott," on the "Cable," were referred to Committee on Programme.

Mr. Nichols, from the establishment of Mr. Haughwout, in Broadway, offered to have a number of young ladies at work on porcelain, and burnishing during the procession and forming part of it. Referred to the Marshal, the offer being accepted.

A German Society, the "Liedenkranz," about one hundred in number, tendered their services in singing. Referred to the Harmonic Society.

The Harmonist and Dramatic Society, "Krakheila," made a similar offer to the above, seventy-five in number. Referred to Committee on Programme.

The New-York Allgemeine Sangerbund tendered their services in the procession. Referred to Committee on Programme, and their music to the Harmonic Society.

The "Turner Verein" proposed to follow the firemen in a torchlight procession. Accepted.

A poem was received from Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, in accordance to the request that she prepare one for the air "Hail Columbia." Referred to Committee on Programme.

A telegram was received from the Common Council in Philadelphia, inquiring whether the day of celebration would be the same with us as in London. Answered in the affirmative.

The "Cadets of Temperance," two hundred in number, applied to join the procession. Accepted.

Mr. Charles Alder, of the Columbian Society of Germans, tendered their services. Referred to the Harmonic Society.

Councilman Bunce proposed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that the City of Brooklyn does not intend to make any general celebration on the 1st of September, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of Brooklyn and other citizens be invited to join with the City of New York in the forthcoming celebration.

Unanimously adopted.

The telegram (published above) from the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of New-York, was accepted and filed.

Superintendent Tallmadge here entered and tendered the whole of the Police force to the Committee for the 1st of September.

Delegations from the Italian Society and from the Union of Brotherhood requested permission for those Societies to appear in procession. They were accepted. The Committee then adjourned.

Reception of the Crew of the Niagara.

The crew of the *Niagara* will be paid off to-morrow, (Thursday,) but before leaving for their homes they are to have a public reception to-night, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Capt. Hudson, Mr. Field, Mr. Everett, and other gentlemen, will be present with the crew of the *Niagara*. The Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Seamen's Church, and other speakers, will deliver addresses. The crew, in a body, with music and banners, a model of their ship, and a section of the cable, will arrive at the Cooper Institute about 7½ P. M.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

Address from the Retiring President—Election of New Officers.

Spirited Debate on the Time of Holding the State Nominating Convention.

Speeches of H. B. Northrop, Daniel Ullmann, Joel T. Headley, Erastus Brooks and Others.

State Convention to be Held at Syracuse on the 8th of September.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The American State Council met at Association Hall to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present.

A motion being made to give a pass-word to delegates, and exclude all others from the hall, Erastus Brooks opposed it, saying the time was passed when policy dictated closed doors, and for his part he was ready to throw open this and all future Conventions to the public, so that misrepresentation and falsehood might no longer be published to the world as true.

A motion, requesting that all persons present who are not delegates take their seats in the galleries, was adopted.

Vice-President Northrop, who presided, presented an address from Jesse C. Dann, Esq., President of the Council, which was read by G. A. Scroggs, Esq., who was received with applause.

ADDRESS.

Brothers: Although we have achieved no signal victories at the polls since the last annual meeting of the State Council, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the growth of public sentiment in favor of American principles. I congratulate you on the fact that there is this day a more general feeling of the necessity of the reforms urged by the American Party, than has existed at any time since the party was organized. I see no cause for discouragement in the fact that we cannot yet, as a distinct organization, command a majority of the votes of the State. While we hold the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic Parties, we are able to exert a controling influence in State politics. Few as were the members we elected to the Assembly last year, we possessed the power of dictating to the other parties the conditions on which that body was organized, and exerted a political influence in the selection of its officers. Under these circumstances, I am sure you will agree with me that our State Council has never met on any occasion when its action was more important, or fraught with weightier consequences, than at present. How strongly does it behoove us, then, that our proceedings should be discreet and considerate and that we should make a wise and patriotic use of the influence we possess over the politics of the State.

I cannot believe, brothers, that there is any impropriety in my saying to you on this occasion, in this hour, as it seems to me, of temptation and trial, that I hold fast with unwavering fidelity the principles of the American Party. I believe in my soul that they are right, that they are such principles as an honest patriotism can love, cherish and be proud of; and I make bold to say that I for one will hold them fast in all their fullness, through good report, and evil report, whatever fortune may betide the party. I am in favor of *no* compromise, I want no diluted Americanism. I am in favor of American principles in their whole extent, in all their primal purity; and I believe that nothing can prevent their ultimate success and triumph, except it be a lack of manly determination on the part of those who hold them.

You have all noticed that much has been said within the last few months, in the public press and in political circles, respecting the propriety, the desirableness and the probability of a union between the Americans and Republicans, in this Fall's election. You will infer from what I have said, that I am not in favor of such a union if it must be purchased by any compromise of the principles of our party.

Provided that our principles are fully and honorably recognized, provided we can receive sufficient and unquestionable guarantees that they will be carried out in the governmental policy of the State, it is a matter of comparatively little importance by what party, or combination of parties, it may be done. I will not dissemble the satisfaction I feel at the progress American principles have made within the last year in the ranks of the Republican Party. There is, of late, a universal recognition by the organs of public opinion in that party of the propriety, the importance and the necessity of all the great reforms advocated by the Americans, so far as these reforms can be attained by the action of the State government. There seems to be no longer any difference of opinion in the Republican Party as to the necessity of a Registry law, and its most prominent organs have lately insisted, on very decided terms, on the importance of so amending the naturalization laws as to exclude persons of foreign birth from voting for a considerable period after they are naturalized.

These are the facts I had in mind when I congratulated you on the progress American principles have made since our last meeting. There can be no doubt that this progress is mainly due to the uncompromising manner in which the straight Americans have maintained their principles; and the future ascendency of these principles depends, in my opinion, on the fidelity, integrity and inflexibility of their professed advocates. It is by our steadiness in standing apart and faithfully maintaining our principles that we have secured their indorsement and adoption by another large party, who feel that they cannot succeed without the aid of American votes; and I am by no means sure that the time has yet come for accepting overtures for united action. It seems to me that no such overture can be honorably accepted, unless the Republicans will not merely pledge themselves to aid in carrying out the American reforms, whose propriety they acknowledge, but will guarantee to us our just and equal influence in the administration of the State Government.

They must not only admit that the reforms we contend for are just and necessary, but they must assist in elevating to responsible public positions a sufficient number of Americans to make it certain that they are acting in good faith, and the pledges given before election will not be disregarded afterwards. We care little for the possession of office, but I think we should be recreant to our principles if we should consent to such a union as is proposed, without exacting full and sufficient guarantees that the policy of the State Administration will be favorable to the reforms which we demand.

If the Republicans are willing to unite with us, not to obtain office, but to aid us in securing reforms which they acknowledge to be necessary, I see no reason why we should repel their aid. We have a common interest in the defeat of the Democratic Party, which owes its success to the votes of an ignorant, priest ridden rabble of Irish foreigners, and which will meet its final overthrow whenever the ballot box shall be purified by the adoption of American reforms

The present national administration has proved recreant to the great principle of popular sovereignty on which it was elevated to power, and has justly forfeited the confidence of the American people. We would gladly do our part in making the opposition to Mr. Buchanan's administration effective; but, in my opinion, we ought to unite in no effort of this kind except for the purpose of securing the ascendency of the policy and principles of the American party. While we are firmly and unalterably opposed, as we have ever been, to the further extension of Slavery by the action of the Federal Government, we remain of the opinion that the purification of the ballot-box is a reform which is paramount in importance to every other, and we must not cease to labor for this till success is achieved. When American rulers are no longer chosen by intelligent American freemen, but by herds of illegal and ignorant voters, we believe it is the first duty of every American citizen to rescue the country from this galling degradation, and to make all other reforms subordinate to this.

In accordance with former usage, one of the principal duties that devolve on the State Council at this session is to make arrangements for holding a nominating Convention to select candidates for State officers.

Brothers, I have frely expressed my own views of the importance of standing fast by our principles, and I have the fullest confidence that after wise deliberation, you will adopt such action as will be best calculated to promote the success of the great and patriotic cause in which we have enlisted, and which we have all so much at heart.

The address was loudly applauded.

The following Committee of One from each Judicial District was appointed to nominate officers and report business for the Council:

1. Erastus Brooks.
2. J. A. Van Brunt.
3. Amos Briggs.
4. J. A. Smith.
5. R. F. Stevens.
6. A. J. Wager.
7. J. B. Murray.
8. Morgan Johnson.

The Council then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

There are 410 delegates present, and the Council is one of the best in point of character ever assembled by the Party. Every county in the State, except Broome, Cattaraugus and Cortlandt, are represented.

Much interest is evidently felt all over the State, in the result of the deliberations as to the time of holding the Convention. The Western part of the State seems to be almost unanimous in favor of a union with the Republicans, and the calling of the Convention on the 8th of September at Syracuse.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., when the Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. B. Northrop, of Washington.
Vice-President—Goldsmith Denniston, of Steuben.
Secretary—James W. Husted, of Westchester.
Treasurer—R. F. Stevens, of Onondaga.
Chaplain—Rev. John Gray.

Mr. Northrop returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He was proud to be able to stand among American-born men, as an American. He was proud to belong to a party whose members had been brought up beneath the influence of American institutions, and preferred Americans to any other men on earth, no matter how wise they are, or where they come from. He stood upon a platform in which was the plank, "No union with any man or body of men unless they acknowledge and support American principles." The Americans, as a third party in the State, found it necessary to draw strength from the other parties. It was of much importance that they should do so, but he would not consent to give his vote to any person unless he will espouse and carry out American doctrines. He referred to the large numbers present in refutation of the assertion that the American Party was dead, and expressed the belief that if they do not throw away the present opportunity, they will have the power of controlling the politics of the State. The present meeting was proof that the American Party was not to be abandoned, and he was willing to struggle on, not for seven years only, the time consumed in winning American Independence, but during his lifetime, for American principles, and then, if necessary, leave it obligatory on his children to see them carried out.

The following Committee was then appointed to draft an address, to be published at a future time, and also the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting:

Hon. Joel T. Headley,
George Briggs,
Dwight Bachelder,
J. N. Reynolds,
A. H. Hovey,
P. J. Coons,
Gilbert Wilcoxson,
Jas. R. Thompson.

The following dispatch was here received from Elmira:

"The American delegation of Elmira being detained, desire to say there can be no surrender of the American principles essential to our Party, which are a just and intelligent franchise, protection to American industry, free bible, free schools, and American men."

Mr. Sanders, of Westchester, moved to fix the time for calling the State Convention at Syracuse, by making it on the 22d of September.

Mr. Charles S. McCombes, of Buffalo, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by 128 to 87.

Mr. Witheral, of New-York, then moved to call the Convention at Troy, on the 7th of September.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost by 86 to 109.

Mr. Watkins, of Troy, moved to amend, by substituting Syracuse on the 8th of September, the day of the Republican State Convention.

Mr. Hovey, of Syracuse, moved to make the day for holding the Convention, the 23d of September.

Mr. Skeels, of Niagara, rose to a point of order, and said the day was fixed by the constitution on the second Tuesday in September.

Mr. Sammons, of Herkimer, insisted on the constitutional point, but referred to the minutes, and showed that the constitution was amended in that clause at last year's meeting.

Mr. Hovey spoke in favor of holding the Convention for the American Party alone, counting no support except such as could be given to American principles.

Mr. George Morton, of New-York, favored the calling of the Convention on the 8th of September, at Troy, or some other place than Syracuse.

Mr. Woods, of New-York, favored the calling of the Convention before any other party. Then if others desired to take up American candidates, they could do so.

Mr. Hovey withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Witheral hoped the Council would not send American delegates to Syracuse to look after the Republicans. He thought the American Party had a higher duty to perform.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, of Monroe, referred in a spirited speech to the position of the Americans in Congress. He hoped the Convention would be called on the 8th of September, and that a resolution inviting a union on American principles would be adopted. It would then be for the Republicans to take the responsibility of refusing a union.

General Prescott, of Herkimer, spoke strongly in favor of entire independence of action. He believed if Americans would only study their own convenience, and the Convention suit themselves, before long all who favored American principles would be found voting with and for American men.

George Morton again spoke against the proposition to meet on the same day with the Republicans. He thought men were judged by the company they kept, and he for one did not desire to go into an infected district.

Daniel Ullman took the floor, amid loud applause. He thought the question when and where the Americans held their Conventions was important. This American Convention had before now met the American and Democratic Parties in serried ranks, with their bucklers bright and their swords sharpened; they were not afraid to do it again. He was not aware that any person need be alarmed at going to Syracuse on the same day with the Republicans. Were they afraid the Republicans would steal their principles? He wished they would, if they attempted to steal them they would have rough customers. Were the Americans afraid of being corrupted? If so they were not fit to be Americans. Were they afraid of being overborne? Then they were not men for this crisis; for it was a crisis, although the Americans had fought their worst battles, and their path henceforth he believed to be upward and onward. [Loud cheers.]

The Hon. J. T. Headley thought that there was importance in the question as to the time and place of holding the Convention. He was in favor of such a union only as could be a union of principle inaugurated by the people and carried into operation by their voluntary action. He spoke at length and with much force upon the importance of insisting upon a union upon principles independent of party leaders. There were some in the Republican Party with whom he, as an American, could not and would not act. He would not meet with them upon Committees or in any other way. But he believed the hearts of the masses were right and that a union would take place independent of their leaders. He opposed the 8th on the ground that the notice was too short.

Erastus Brooks said that, unlike many gentlemen here, he never saw less occasion to be excited than the present. His eyes had been so pleased, and his heart so overjoyed, by the appearance of this great Convention, that he had no room for other feelings than those of delight. He found the American Party like Barnaby Rudge's raven, and it would still never say die. He felt embarrassed by this question, for, although, as Mr Ullman had said, it was immaterial when and where the Americans held a State Convention, he felt that much depended upon the result of to-day's deliberation. He was thinking now of those gallant men who were at this moment watching with interest the result of the proceedings here. He for one would never be found leaving such a band as that composed of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, [loud cheers] as John Bell, of Tennessee, [cheers.] as Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, [cheers] as Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, and their fellow-patriots. [Loud cheering.] He was not prepared to unite with any party. As an American, he held both Democrats and Republicans at arms'-length until they should modify their opinions. [Cheers.] But he was opposed to the corrupt and corrupting policy of the present Administration, and he was willing to grasp hands with any man, or any body of men, who were opposed to the odious principle that it should require only ten thousand inhabitants of a Territory to claim admission as a State with a Slavery constitution, and a hundred thousand to admit a State without Slavery. [Cheers.] Mr Brooks continued to state that he had labored in the Senate of the State to pass a registry law, and had succeeded, but it was vetoed by the Governor at the next session, and the next he had struggled for the same law, and been defeated. The last session it had again been lost for want of two votes and those Republicans. He now called upon those who spoke for the Republicans to say whether they would pledge themselves to adopt and support American principles. If the Republicans would do that, if they would pay as much court to American principles as they formerly had to foreigners, if they would meet upon the national ground upon which they stood in Congress, then he was willing to give his voice for union. The American Party had been a beaten party so had the Republican Party, and just as sure as the stars would succeed the light of this day, he spoke it as a prophecy and was willing to be tried and judged by the prediction, hereafter the Republican Party is dead, dead, dead, and will know no resurrection, unless they give up their one idea and admit such a platform as Crittenden, Bell, Marshall and such men could stand upon. He was willing to support one similar to that laid down by Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, and upon such a one, he believed, the united forces might march on to victory and overthrow the Democratic Party. [Cheers.]

Mr G. A. Scroggs made an eloquent and stirring appeal in favor of maintaining American principles inviolate, and in favor of holding the Convention for the same day as the Republicans, not for the purpose of abandoning but with a view of strengthening American principles by securing the overthrow of the Democracy.

Mr E. J. Wood spoke against any attempt at a fusion with Republicanism.

Mr Britton boldly and strongly opposed any fusion whatever with Republicans. He was instructed by the Council he represented to oppose all attempts at a fusion. The American Party was composed of men formerly of all other parties, and those of Democratic antecedents could not be led into the Republican ranks. He denied that there was any sympathy in common between Americans and Republicans, and called upon the American Party to stand firm and alone. The Council then took one hour's recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Hon. Joel T. Headley, from the Committee, reported a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the respective councils of the State be requested to send two delegates from each Assembly District, who still adhere to the principles adopted at Binghamton, and reaffirmed at Troy to the State Nominating Convention to be held at ——.

Resolved, That, believing in the principle that the will of the people constitutionally expressed is the supreme law of the land, we have received with satisfaction the recent rebuke of the inhabitants of Kansas to the National Administration, for its unjust and wicked determination to fasten a Pro-Slavery Constitution on a people wishing to come into the Union as a Free State, and upon an equal footing with the other States of the Federal Government. Regarding the attempt made to discriminate against free institutions in one of the Territories as both anti-Republican and hostile to the principles of our nationality, we stand ready to resist them as an attack upon the freedom of the States and the sovereignty of the people. Aiming as we do to Americanize the Government in its officers and principals by adhering both to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and by a faithful devotion to the whole Union, and believing that the passage of a registry law which shall protect the ballot-box, and a law excluding the foreign-born citizen from a vote in the State until he shall have resided in it as long as an American born citizen, exercising the same franshise, to secure this desirable result; therefore

Resolved, That we are willing to coöperate with all those who, entertaining the same views, are willing to work to the same end.

Resolved, That the common schools of the State, with the Bible as a text book in them, present a system of training, in religious principles, to our children, that under no considerations of public policy should be abandoned.

Resolved, That, cherishing the genius and enterprise of our mechanics, and the claims of American industry upon the Government, we are in favor of retaining American labor, American commerce, and internal improvement, especially the completion and protection of the canals of the State, as of the highest interest to the welfare of its people.

Resolved, That the Americans of New-York have noticed with great satisfaction and approbation the course pursued in the last Congress by those true champions of American principles, CRITTENDEN, MARSHALL, BELL, DAVIS and others, and that their devotion to the rights of the people of Kansas, and their firm adherence to the great doctrine that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, should be supreme, is a sure guarantee that the nationality of the party will be maintained by its friends in every part of the Union.

Debate was then resumed.

Judge WILKINS, of Orange, spoke against holding the Convention the same day with the Republicans.

General PRESCOTT declared his entire opposition to any fusion with the Black Republicans, and declared that rather than unite with them on the platform of Fremont in 1856, he would go with the Democrats at once.

L. S. PARSONS and H. B. NORTHROP spoke in favor of the Convention on the 8th of September.

The previous question being ordered, the 8th was fixed on as the day, by 163 to 65. The question then being taken on the place, Syracuse was selected.

DANIEL ULLMANN then spoke, predicting that a revival of the protective tariff must soon take place, and that Americans would then be found in favor of American labor.

Geneva was then fixed on as the place for holding the next State Council.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Our Albany Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL—HOW THEY LOOK AND HOW THEY ACT—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—A PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE SENATE—WILL THERE BE FUSION?—PROSPECT IN ALBANY COUNTY—THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. WEED—THE WEATHER, &C.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug 24, 1858.

The American State Council is in session here to-day. This organization bears the same relation to the American masses that the State Central Committees of the Democrats and Republicans to do their respective adherents. It fixes the time and place of holding nominating Conventions, and generally constructs a Platform upon which it is expected the candidates will take firm foothold. In fact, the Council has been quite as prolific in Platforms as was desirable. It has acquired Platforms faster than it has votes. I think the present meeting will refrain from doing anything more in that way than to reaffirm the Binghamton Platform and the Troy resolutions. That will be *quantum suff.*

The attendance is much larger than I anticipated. At the morning session, something over 420 delegates had reported to the Secretary. The proceedings you will have at length by the telegraph. Thus far, they cover nothing more than the President's Address and the appointment of a Committee to preface business for future consideration.

The topic of conversation among them is the mooted question of fusion. Opinions are a unit on the proposition—on the manifest propriety of uniting the vote of those who are opposed to the Democracy. "But how," is the question that distracts and brings out partisans. From the many with whom I have talked, I gather the impression, that between calling the Convention on the 8th, and calling it on the 22d, opinions are about equally divided. It would be folly for me to send conjectures by the rail, which will be anticipated by the lightning.

But the character and mind of the body I may perhaps better reflect. Judging by their numbers, their firmness, their enthusiasm, you would say they were the advance guard of a mighty host,—a host powerful enough to carry before them in triumph the men whom they should select as standard-bearers, rather than the remnant of a party numbering but a half-hundred votes. They are as determined, as hopeful, as filled with the enthusiasm that accomplishes great events, as they were four years ago. Time, misfortunes, dismemberment, has, to the outward eye, but served to harden up their devotion to the principles and sentiments which gave them existence as a political party. Much suffering has made them strong in spirit, if not in numbers. Experience has taught them hard lessons, but it has not taught them to despair. May it not be that down in this great depth of disaster to which they have been plunged they have learned the patience, the endurance, the sagacity that shall lift them up again?

The Canal Board is now in session—engaged mainly in hearing appeals from the Appraisers. Commissioner RUGGLES, this morning, submitted for the consideration of his associates Rules and Regulations adapted to the substitution of steam on the Canals. They give priority at the locks to the propellers, and such other facilities as will best secure the full benefit expected to be derived from their use.

The reply of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory to the pamphlet issued by the Scientific Council will be published in a few days. Some of the proof-sheets which have come under my observation, give promise that the Reply will be full and conclusive. Too much time has been consumed in its preparation. The effect of a good answer is always heightened when it is promptly given.

It seems probable the political complexion of the Senate may undergo a change. Senator WADSWORTH has resigned, for the purpose of running on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Erie County. The condition of his private affairs is assigned as a reason for his abandoning a post of honor for a place of profit. He was, you recollect, a candidate for Collector of the Port of Buffalo, and, failing to get that, transferred his papers to the Post-Office Department. There he met a second disaster. The disappointment and loss which the Senator sustained is to be arranged by an appeal to the people to make him a specie for unfortunates. I had wished him better luck. As the "Union" in Erie seemed a fixed fact, it is probable his successor will be an American-Republican.

There is little doubt that Gen. MANDEVILLE, of the Eleventh District, has vacated his seat in the Senate by his acceptance of the office of Postmaster at Stuyvesant Falls. The prohibition in the Constitution is clear and explicit. He sought the position, gave a receipt to his predecessor for paper and stationery on hand, entered upon the duties, and discharged them for several days before he was posted on the constitutional restriction. His political opponents in the Senate have the votes to declare his seat vacant, and I shall not be surprised if they exercise their power. They will find a motive for this in the headstrong pertinacity with which Gen. MANDEVILLE always goes with "his party," and a justification in the efforts made by that party to throw out SCHOONMAKER from the Ulster District, who had been elected to Congress while he was yet holding a seat in the Senate. He escaped by refusing to qualify as a Representative in Congress until after the expiration of his Senatorial term. Had Gen. MANDEVILLE known a little more of the Constitution, he would, no doubt, have done as did SCHOONMAKER. In this case, at least, ignorance is not bliss, for I understand he takes wonderfully to heart the peculiar position in which he has placed himself and his political friends.

At the Third District Convention of the Republican Party, held here yesterday, THURLOW WEED, Esq., and the Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK were appointed delegates to the State Convention. It is hardly necessary to say these are the two strongest representative names on the register of the party in the District from which they have been chosen. The appointment of Mr. WEED is a departure from a life-long policy, indicating an intensity of interest rarely evinced. I can see a reason only in the future—a timely preparation for the Ides of '60.

A union movement has been inaugurated here, comprising a classification and adjustment of candidates for Congress, Sheriff, County Clerk and Members of Assembly, between gentlemen of American and Republican antecedents. There is a fair prospect that the end sought will be attained. There is a feeling that if a union is made it will be lived up to; that all "will hew up to the line," even though the chips may fly in the faces of old personal friends. It is not to be denied that Mr. CORNING has some friends who exercise high prerogatives in the Republican councils, and that under different circumstances they would suffer a diversion in his favor. But there again stands the SEER, with his "Beware the Ides of '60," and the admonition will be heeded. An ovation of a nation must not be risked to gratify Mr. CORNING with the laurel crown of a province.

The weather—that perpetual fount of inspiration to the innumerable army of correspondents—is, very properly, the theme of common talk. It is cold, almost beyond endurance; an overcoat is a necessity, a fire a desideratum. At Saratoga, yesterday, the thermometer went as low as 50°, and the *Statesman* says there was frost in the valley of the Mohawk. This certainly must be due to some mistake in the weather clerk's department, inviting investigation by E. M.

DETONATOR.

The Canal Board

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, when a resolution to provide for the raising of the canal bridges was debated at length, the Secretary of State and Canal Commissioner JAYCOX speaking in favor of the resolution, which will be undoubtedly adopted to-morrow. The contracting board meeting was postponed in consequence of the long session of the Canal board.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Major-General Williams, the Hero of Kars, a Passenger.

Favorable Reports from the Atlantic Telegraph.

SERIOUS AGRICULTURAL RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Interesting Intelligence from the Continent.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull—Consols 96⅛@96¼.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool, at noon on the 14th inst., arrived here at 9½ o'clock, this evening.

Her dates are three days' later than those already to hand.

Among her passengers is Major-General Sir W. FENWICK WILLIAMS, H.C.B., on a visit to his native province, Nova Scotia. He was received with the greatest demonstrations of delight,—the wharves and streets being crowded with people, cheering enthusiastically, and eager to obtain a sight of the world-renowned hero of Kars.

The *Canada* reports on the 15th inst., at 10 P. M., passed Royal Mail steamship *America*, from New-York.

The screw-steamer *Alps* sailed on the same day as the *Canada*, from Liverpool for New-York direct.

On the departure of the steamer *Anglo Saxon* the *Kangaroo* was erroneously reported off Liverpool. She did not arrive there until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst.

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics were very dull.

The *Times*, in a leader on the defeat of the Canadian Ministry, says:

"A great crisis should not have come on a question involving an obvious violation of the faith of the Colony as pledged to Her Majesty, and we only trust that some means may be found which will save the Colony from the imputation of bad faith, and prevent a disruption of the union effected by the act of 1840. May not that means be profitably found in the federation of all the British Colonies in the northeast of America?"

A memorial to the Colonial office on the necessity for an Australian mail by the Panama route is in the course of signature among the leading houses interested in Australia.

The half-yearly railway meetings were progressing in England, and the reduced dividends and general mismanagement of the roads had called forth the severe strictures of the press.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin had determined to give a grand banquet, on the 1st of September to the principal officials connected with the Atlantic Telegraph. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had promised to attend.

A Dublin telegram says that serious riots have broken out in Kilkenny, and that infuriated mobs are traversing the country smashing reaping and other agricultural machines, and assailing their owners. The magistrates held a meeting and resolved to petition the Government for an additional police and military force. Soldiers were subsequently sent to Kilkenny, and at the latest dates tranquillity prevailed.

Favorable reports as to the cable continued to be received from Valentia, and it was presumed that American people were equally well posted in regard to its success.

The Queen's Message to Mr. BUCHANAN was expected to be forwarded the day before the *Canada* sailed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Times* city article of last evening says that yesterday the arrangements for the half monthly settlement in the foreign and share markets caused an increased demand for money, and loans on Government securities were in request at 2 per cent., or ½ per cent. above the rates of Thursday. There was again a total absence of foreign news, and although all parties now seem to have become converts to the belief that the military preparations at Cherbourg, and generally throughout France, have a serious significance, yet this circumstance, and the assurance that it gives that adequate precautions will be taken, has increased the feelings of security engendered by the Eastern news of the last three mails, so that there is more confidence in the public mind than has been entertained at any previous period of the year. The firm appearance of the foreign exchanges, and the prospect that the various gold arrivals which may take place during the next few weeks will be taken to the Bank of England, likewise operate favorably and check any adverse influence that might be exerted by the approaching India Loan.

Hamburg letters mention the failure of C. F. OVERWEG & Co.—said to be for rather a large amount.

India and China letters per the Calcutta mail of July 4, reached London this (Saturday) morning.

The *Times* is enabled to state that Sir JOHN LAWRENCE will not leave his post in India until the tranquility of the country is restored.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was continuing his tour in Brittany, meeting, it is said, with considerable enthusiasm.

The Paris conferences are said to have taken up the question of the navigation of the Danube.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash in hand, at Paris, of 32,000,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 1,400,000 francs.

An accredited agent has arrived in Paris to negotiate, in France and England, an issue of treasury bonds made by the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Paris correspondent of the *Express* says that the Paris Conference sat Thursday for the sixteenth time, and it is given out that Monday will really be the last day. Whenever the question of the navigation of the Danube may come upon the tapis, it is understood there will be an adjournment to enable the Austrian Plenipotentiary to refer to his Government.

It was currently reported that Marshal RANDON has resigned the Generalship of Algiers, and that he is to be replaced by General DE SALLES.

The Duke of MALAKOFF leaves Paris for London on the 14th, to arrive in time for dinner at the French Embassy, on the 15th, in honor of the Emperor's *fête* day.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Chiefs of Dunar, one of the most important Districts of Senegal, have prayed to be placed under the protection of French authorities.

A letter states that during the voyage from Cherbourg to Brest, Admiral DESFOSSES signaled from the mast-head of the *Bretagne* that he had, at the request of the Empress, granted a general amnesty for all offences in the fleet. The Emperor signed the decree on board the *Bretagne* augmenting the pay of several classes of warrant officers.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur* says that a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Belgium was completed on the 7th of July, and that it would be presented to the Chambers at the next session.

SPAIN.

The Queen remained at Gijon.

The *Epoca* says that it appears certain that on the return of the Court to Madrid the Cortes will be dissolved, and that the state of siege will be raised in all the Provinces in which it now exists. The same journal says the Minister of France is preparing several important reforms, among them one on the tariff.

Diplomatic negotiations between the representatives of Spain and Mexico, for the settlement of the long pending dispute, were expected to commence very shortly. General ALMONTE, Mexican Minister to England and France, had notified Spain that he was named Plenipotentiary *ad hoc*. The *Daily News* says that General ALMONTE resigned his London mission, on account of ill health, but would continue to represent Mexico at Paris.

AUSTRIA.

The Augsburg *Gazette* contradicts the report of the concentration of additional troops by the Austrian Government on the Dalmatian frontier. The forces already in that position would, it says, be perfectly sufficient to protect the frontiers in case of disorders, even though of a serious character.

An improved understanding has been arrived at between Austria and Russia.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported, and not unlikely to be true, that the existing rupture between Naples and the Western powers was the subject of conversation between the English and French statesmen at Cherbourg, and that a renewal of negotiations was spoken of as desirable, provided the King of Naples relaxed the obstinacy with which he has been accustomed to reject good advice. The general feeling is that diplomatic intercourse is likely ere long to be resumed.

It is said that the Revolutionary Committee in London, has circulated, by means of the post in the Grand Duchy of Posen, numerous circulars inciting to insurrection.

PRUSSIA.

Queen VICTORIA had reached Potsdam on a visit to her daughter.

Very unsatisfactory accounts had been received at Berlin, from Tegernze, of the health of the King of Prussia.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch says the reputed restoration of Sebastopol is untrue, and that it remains exactly as the Allies left it, with the addition of the consequent decay occasioned by neglect. The efforts of the American Company which undertook to raise the ships have failed. They raised one Turkish steamer, which was rotten. The Russian ships being of green wood are probably in the same state. Their masts are gradually disappearing.

A letter from Warsaw says that a religious reform has taken place in the Russian Government, which has limited the authority of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into the public worship.

TURKEY.

The late collision in Bosnia in Turkish Coratea and Montenegro have caused a sort of panic in the Capitol. The Mussulmen and the Christians were living in a state of mutual fear of one another. The Sultan, to show his confidence, had gone with a fleet on an excursion to Smyrna and Archipelago.

A plot, having for its object the massacre of Christians, had been discovered at Smyrna. The Governor had made a seizure of arms, and sent the guilty parties to Constantinople.

It was reported that on the 28th of July, a band of Montenegrins, 1,000 strong, assailed Kolaschin, killing nearly 2,000 of its inhabitants, who, confiding in the armistice, were unarmed.

The Montenegrins burnt many houses, and carried away women and children into captivity.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Details of the Calcutta mail of July 4, add nothing important to the telegraphic dispatch.

The negotiations with the new Chinese Commission were proceeding at Tientzin, and an interview was to take place on the 7th of June, which would decide whether the Chinese Government would yield to the demands of England and France, or force them to continue the war.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that official dispatches had reached Paris, from which it is concluded that the Chinese Government desires peace. When the dispatches left, it was expected that terms of peace would be offered, accompanied with permission to establish embassies at Pekin, representing England and France.

A panic in the Shanghai native money market caused a suspension of trade.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 45,000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation, and 5,500 for export. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, and quotations were barely maintained. Friday's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing dull, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7d.
Fair Mobile	7 7-16d.
Middling Mobile	6 15-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

Stock, 634,000 bales, of which 455,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and there was a good demand for Goods and Yarns at firm prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the weather had been good and the crop prospects were favorable. The harvest was well advanced, and the yield of WHEAT was good. FLOUR very dull; and prices easier, though not quotably lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d @22s; Ohio, 22s.@23s. 6d.; Western Canal, 20s.@21s. Wheat, very dull, and 1d @2d. lower.; Red Western, 5s. 5d @6s. 2d.; ditto Southern, 5s. 10d @6s 2d.; White Western and Canadian, 6s @6s. 2d.; ditto Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. Corn very dull, and quotations nominal; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White Northern, 31s.@34s. 6d.; ditto New-Orleans, 30s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF dull but steady. PORK quiet; market bare of American. BACON steady, with an improved demand. LARD buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher—sales at 58s.@60s., but holders asked 62s. at the close. TALLOW unchanged; Butchers and North American 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other Circulars quote Pot ASHES dull and slightly lower—sales at 32s.@33s. 6d.; Pearls dull at 33s. SUGARS buoyant and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet; Carolina, 17s.@19s. 6d. TEA firm, with more buyers than sellers. RESIN steady; common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d; middling, 7s. 6d.@10s. QUERCITRON BARK quiet at 9s. 6d. for Philadelphia. COD OIL, £34 10. Pale SEAL OIL, £37 10s.@£38. LINSEED OIL, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull. English WHEAT declined 1s., while foreign was firm; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red. 42s.@43s. FLOUR, 20s @24s. Welsh Rail IRON steady at £6 5s.; bars, not mentioned; Scotch Pig IRON, 54s. SUGAR opened active with an advance of 1s @1s. 6d., but closed quiet though steady. COFFEE heavy, and quotations barely maintained. RICE quiet. TEA dull, but rates unchanged; Congou, 10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, £10 15s.; Boston, 10 guineas. LINSEED OIL dull at 34s. 3d; Sperm Oil £89@£89 5s. TALLOW steady; Petersburg, 49s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote MONEY abundant and in rather more demand, but rates unchanged. Consols closed on Friday, at 96⅛@96¼ for Money, and 96⅜@96½ for Account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £102,000.

Bar Silver was quoted 5s. ⅞d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending 10th inst., inclusive. COTTON firm, and all qualities slightly higher, owing to very unfavorable advices from the manufacturing districts. Sales of the week 10,000 bales: stock, 111,500 bales; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 107f.

BREADSTUFFS firm at slightly higher rates, owing to temporary short supplies. ASHES firm. COFFEE buoyant. OILS nominal. RICE dull and nominal. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE quiet but firm.

LATEST MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Noon.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report all the markets quiet and unchanged. The estimated sales of COTTON are 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Noon.

CONSOLS open at last night's prices.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote American stocks very dull and railway shares slightly dearer.

Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	90	@	92
New-York Central 7s	92	@	94
New-York Central 6s	82	@	84
Erie R. R. 3d mortgage bonds	71	@	—
Illinois Central bonds	83	@	85
Illinois Central freeland bonds	82	@	84

BELL & Co. report a generally improved demand, and prices steady.

U. S. 6s of 1867-8	103	@	104
U. S. bonds, 1868	104	@	105
Alabama 5s, bonds	78	@	—
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	91	@	93
Maryland 5s, bonds	93	@	49
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	101	@	103
Ohio 6s, 1876	93	@	95
Pennsylvania 5s., bonds, ex-dividend	79	@	80
Pennsylvania 5s bonds, 1877	82	@	84
Tennessee 6s, bonds	81	@	83
Virginia 5s, 1888	81	@	80
Virginia 6s, 1886	82	@	84
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1860, freeland	81	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1875	81	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. 6s, 1875	81	@	83
Illinois Central shares dis.	22	@	20
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	85	@	90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88	@	92
Michigan Central shares	50	@	55
New-York Central R. R. 6s	81	@	83
New-York Central R. R. 7s	91	@	93
New-York Central R. R. shares	78	@	80
Erie R. R. 7s, 1st mortgage	87	@	89
Erie R. R. 7s, 3d mortgage	70	@	72
Erie R. R. Convertibles	30	@	35
Erie R. R. Sinking Fund	30	@	35
Erie R. R. stock	17	@	19
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859	96	@	98
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1865	88	@	90
Pennsylvania Central 6s. 1st mort	89	@	91

The *Times* of Friday says: Illinois Central shares were steady on Thursday at 21½@20½ discount, and quotes sales of Illinois Central 7s. of 1860, Freeland, at 82½; do. 7s, of 1875, 84@83; do. shares, 21@20½ discount.

Departure of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 25—1 A. M.

The *Canada* has just sailed for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday forenoon. Weather cloudy, with a strong southwest wind.

Kansas News.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 20,
Per U. S. EXPRESS TO BOONEVILLE, Aug. 23.

Official returns from twenty-six counties and partial returns from two more, with four yet to hear from, give the following result: Whole vote, 13,380; majority against the English proposition, 9,648.

From Washington.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL—PUBLIC LANDS IN NEBRASKA—PRESENTS TO THE INDIANS—MINISTER TO VENEZUELA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

Purser DANFORTH has been tried by Court martial and sent home, and Purser NIXON has been transferred to the *Vincennes* in his place.

The sale of public lands in Nebraska, advertised to take place next month, will be postponed for the benefit of the settlers thereon.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER has been appointed Chief Engineer of the steamer *Waterwitch*, now fitting out for the Paraguay expedition.

Colonel RECTOR, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Southwestern District, (west of the Arkansas,) will, on his return thither, distribute to the Seminoles and other tribes nearly half a million dollars in presents and annuities.

Mr. TURPIN, successor to Mr. EAMES as Minister to Venezuela, is on the eve of leaving for that country, having received his instructions.

JAMES GREEN killed a Mr. CARVER, of Mobile, at Warrenton Springs last night, with a bowie knife, in a recontre. The same parties were recently arrested in Washington, and prevented from fighting a duel. Both are young. GREEN is in custody.

Congressional Nominations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

In the First Congressional District a split has occurred in the Democratic Nominating Convention, and two bodies are in session. THOMAS B. FLORENCE has been nominated by his friends, and the Anti-Lecompton portion has nominated Dr. NEBINGER. For the Second District the Democrats have nominated GEORGE H. MARTIN, in the Third JAMES LANDY, and in the Fourth, HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

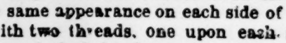
The yellow fever is without abatement, the weather continuing unfavorable.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 458 Broadway, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.
Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Stover, Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.
"They are exceedingly desirable for family use making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*
"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*
"None can compete with these"—*New-York Leader.*
"The best make and most durable"—*Ibid.*
"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.*
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,811 Post-Office, New-York.

The Spirit of Tom Moore sends a Message by a celebrated medium, that "he wishes he were on earth to-day, to sing the praises of, and use, the AMERICAN SMOKER."
Sensible old chap is Tom Moore, and those who are still on the earth had better avail themselves of their privilege. Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Gentlemen from the Interior Staying at our hotels are invited to the Clothing Warehouse of ROGERS & RAYMOND, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where they can select from an unequaled stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at prices much lower than those of any other establishment in or out of New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box—Black or brown; best in use; sold at No. 1 Barclay st., New-York, and all Druggists in the United States. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay st. Infallible Unguent for the growth of the hair.

Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell, Jeweler, No. 395 Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cable, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by *mail*, on receipt of funds.

Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges.—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Atlantic Cable Charms—Made from the Atlantic Cable, mounted in gold, to hang from watch chains for sale at retail by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED

LORETTE—BROSS.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. Dr Maher, FRANCIS LORETTE to Miss SARAH L. COLYER BROSS, of Williamsburg City, L. I.

HALLOCK—SHERWOOD.—At Derby, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 23, by the Rev. C. G. Tiffany, Mr. FRANKLIN HALLOCK to Miss MARIE B., daughter of O. B. Sherwood, Esq., all of Derby.

MORTON—BLISS.—In Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, THOS. W. MORTON, of New-York to LIZZIE C., youngest daughter of Elisha Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.

DIED.

SWAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 23, ANN COLVILL, relict of Charles Swan.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, ALFRED COLVILL are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 68 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock without further invitation.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 24, BERTHA ANN, daughter of Smith Sheldon, aged 10 months.

The funeral will be attended this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 128 East 14th st.

WALTER.—In Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 23, suddenly, ROBERT, only child of Thos. H. and Julia B. Walter, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from St. Andrew's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 127th st., Harlem.

OBITUARY.—Died, in this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father the Rev Calvin Wolcott, ASA GARDNER WOLCOTT, M. D., of New-Orleans, aged 33 years.

Dr. Wolcott was a graduate of Trinity College and took his medical diploma in this City. He was a thorough scholar, and a true lover of his profession, and died from his exertions to make himself useful to his fellow men. His health had been failing since May last, but he was unwilling to relinquish his post of duty, until his wasted strength admonished him that his days were numbered. He arrived at home but to welcome the loved ones of his family and breathe out his last moments among them. He was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and calm and happy in the prospect of death. That Savior whom he had loved and acknowledged in health, was with him and sustained him in his last hours. As earthly things receded, he was enabled confidently to rest his hope on this Rock of his Salvation, looking forward to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, PATIENCE, wife of Timothy G. Churchill, and youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Calvary Church, (Dr. Hawks',) 4th av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 23, CATHERINE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Dr. William Power, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

SCOTT.—At Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, LOUISA C., wife of William Scott, and daughter of James J. Hoyt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks',) on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HIELD.—At Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug 23, of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM HIELD Jr., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J. The friends of the family, members of the American Dramatic Fund Association, and the Theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—At Harlem, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, MINNIE FOSTER, daughter of Norval W. and Abby A. White, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The remains were taken to Greenwood on Monday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

WEED.—In Cedar Grove, Staten Island, at his residence, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 24, JOHN K. WEED, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Papers of Chittenden County, Vt., and St. Lawrence County, N. Y., please copy.

TOWNSEND.—In Cedar Swamp, L. I., at the residence of her brother, John Willis, on Sunday, Aug. 22, Mrs. MARGARET E., widow of the late Thomas H. Townsend, aged 60 years.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to the stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is.........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the store
No. 355 Broadway,
formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Beck & Co., where, in connection with their present business, they will open, on Monday, Aug. 30, an extensive
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
consisting of fancy fabrics, silks, dress goods, embroideries, &c., &c., together with a full stock of staple articles adapted to family use.
Believing the extent and variety of their stock to be worthy of special attention, they would respectfully solicit purchasers to examine their extensive assortment.

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 101—next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING
PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

IMPROVED FILTER.
THE NEW PLANISHED DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
A great improvement on former manufactures. Renders any turbid water clear as crystal.
Office No 341 Fourth-st., one door from Broadway.

BALLOU BROTHERS, NO. 409 BROADWAY.—Shirts, Collars and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at less than usual prices. A new importation of Scarfs, Ties, Cravats &c., just received per steamer. The French yoke shirt, so justly celebrated for the beauty of its fit and durability, can only be had at our establishment. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

ONLY TEN CENTS.
TELEGRAPH EXPLAINED
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FOR a plain, simple, but complete description of HOW messages are sent by Telegraph, not only under the ocean, but over land.
In the *American Agriculturist* for September, (now ready,) is a full and *complete* article with *eleven engravings*, which make perfectly plain to the comprehension of even the child *how it is* that signals and words are transmitted by telegraph. It is not a mere history of the Atlantic Cable like those published in the newspapers, but goes back of this and presents a plain, simple account of the whole matter of Telegraphing, just such as every person will desire to read, even if partially acquainted with the subject. Send *ten cents* and get that number, *post paid*, (in English or German.) You will also find in the 32 pages of the same number, a large amount of other valuable reading matter appropriate to the work of the season in the Field, Garden and House. One large engraving, a "take off" upon Horse-racing at Fairs, is worth the price of the number. One Dollar will pay for the *Agriculturist* a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 189 Water-st., (near Fulton) New-York.

PALACE GARDENS.
THE OFFICERS AND CREW
OF THE NIAGARA
WILL
BY INVITATION OF
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,
VISIT THE PALACE GARDENS
and partake of
A COLLATION,
TO NIGHT AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AUG. 25,
After their visit to the Cooper Institute.
DODWORTH'S FAMOUS BAND
WILL PERFORM
ALL THE POPULAR PIECES
embraced in their Programme,
and
THE MESSRS. EDGE
will give
A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
SPEECHES,
&C., &C., &C.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.

THATCHER & HUTCHINSON
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
SHAHMAH IN PURSUIT OF FREEDOM:
OR, THE BRANDED HAND.
A book of great originality and power, and one that will take right hold of the heartstrings of the million.
Also,
THE RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE AGE,
With a glance at the Church of the Present and the Church of the Future, being addresses delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union of New-York last May, by the Rev. Messrs Bellows, Chapin, Osgood, Sawyer, Mayo, Higginson, Blanchard, Miel, Frothingham, Barrett and Peters; Horace Greeley and Richard Warren; reported and published under the sanction of the respective authors.
Price, paper covers.........25 cents.
Richly bound in cloth.........75 cents.
The anniversary at which these addresses were delivered was pronounced by those present to be the most interesting anniversary ever held in New-York, and the speeches are well worth preserving in the form in which they are here presented. The trade supplied at No. 125 William-st.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

PRIZE MEDAL AT THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
This Starch for cheapness, strength, purity of color and for giving a clear elastic finish to linen surpasses any other article. Every family should use it. To be had from all grocers and druggists.

SHADE HOLLANDS.
Every color and width, just received, and for sale by the Case or Piece. SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin st.

Not with bayonet and blade
Are domestic *sorties* made.
Lyon's Powder, Lyon's Pill
Are the means by which we kill
Roaches, bed bugs, rats and mice.
Make our warlike feelings rise.
Allons! then for Lyon's store,
Broadway, No 4—2—4.
His inventions, by the mass!
Give these pests the *coup de grace.*
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, which kill all insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

COMMUTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED in traveling on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY NEXT the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration what measures, if any, are necessary to be taken in view of the efforts now making to prevent the use of steam below 42d-st., believing that these efforts, if successful will eventually terminate in the prohibition of steam below Yorkville or Harlem.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

SAMUEL E. LYON,
MINOTT MITCHELL,
CHARLES BUTLER,
WM S POPHAM,
WM. W FOX,
THOS. H. FAILE,
LEONARD KIRBY,
WM WATSON,
ALEX. MASTERTON,
CLAIBORNE FERRIS,
W. H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY WILLETTS,
HENRY B. COWLES,
J. R. SWAIN,
H. DURELL,
ADRIAN JAMES,
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.—HAVE YOU USED DR. KERRIGAN'S Panacea and Specific? Don't fail to use the Panacea and Specific. If you regard your health, use the Panacea and Specific. For sale by the druggists generally, and at the Laboratory, No. 408 Water st., New-York.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, with all the late improvements, always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory No. 63 Ann-st.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SPLENDID LINE OF SILKS.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
Are now opening
50 CASES SAXONY PLAIDS,
IN ALL WOOL AND UNIONS,
and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.
Also
1,000 PIECES PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
Invite the attention of Buyers to the Handsomest Assortment of
RICH PRINTED DRESS GOODS
EVER DISPLAYED IN THIS CITY.
Also,
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN NOVEL AND ELEGANT STYLES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York,
announce that they have secured the entire balance of the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE,
now on board the
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.
In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity they propose to cut the cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.
Each piece will be accompanied with a copy-righted *fac simile* certificate of
CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,
that it is cut from the genuine cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will be first sold in precisely the condition in which the great cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.
Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price, 50 cents each.
Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders as they are received, which will be filled in turn, without favor or partiality.
A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery, within a week.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

GENUINE
ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity
of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this—the most remarkable event of the age—and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms
or Watch Keys,
In Brass.........for 15 cents each.
In Silver.........for 50 cents each.
In Gold.........for $1 50 to $5 each.
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK,
ELECTRON;
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C. RICHARDS
In which the origin, progress and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.
CONTENTS
Invocation—The Amber-Sprite—Infancy of Science—Copernicus—Galileo—Newton—The Temple of Science—Electron's Trance—His Awakening—Electron Tortured—Attraction and Repulsion—Electron in Germany—The Electrical Machine—Electron Entrapped—The Leyden Jar—Franklin and his Kite—The Lightning Captured—The Kite in Europe—Franklin's Magic—The Thunder-Storm—The Thunderbolt—The Lightning Rod—The Northern Lights—The Arctic Aurora—Galvanism—Volta—Electron's Metamorphoses—Tale of a Tear—The Artificial Diamond—Shakespeare's Cliff—The Submarine Battery—The Telegraph Foreshadowed—The Electro-Magnetism—The Telegraph Realized—The Avenger of Blood—The Electric Fire-Alarm—The Electrotype—Cause of Cholera—Table Turnings—Ocean Telegraph—Conclusion.
One Unique Volume in Fancy Boards Price 50 Cents. Sent by mail *free of postage*, on receipt of price.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place,
United States Custom Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT ANNIHILATED
By the use of ST. CATHARINE'S MINERAL WATER, from the Artesian Well, St Catharine's, Canada West in its natural state. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.
Certificates from General J. Watson Webb,
Edwin Forrest, Esq.,
John A. Colyer, Esq.,
and many other gentlemen well known, can be shown to any one who will call. Also an Analysis of its properties will be given or sent to any one requiring. Packed in quarts and pints, or in any quantity, to be had of the subscriber,
C. L. MATHER, Sole Agent,
Astor-House New-York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
An immense stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
embracing a complete variety of plain white and richly decorated.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Beautiful patterns and low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.
CLOCKS BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY.
The best assortment ever offered in New-York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.
PATENT ICE PITCHERS,
Warranted to keep ice all day.
Plain Britannia, large size.........$4 50
Silver plated do.........8 50

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
GAS FIXTURES,
of new and elegant designs, at a great reduction in price.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially to the above affections at No. 512 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

SOLUBLE GLASS—MOST USEFUL PRESERVATIVE against fire, for documents, records as a varnish for wood and wall paper, element for artificial stone against rust or oxydation of metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for soap, dry, thick and thin liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No 143 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Best Cognac Oil, Extracts, Essences, Rum, Bourbon Whisky, etc.

CARSON & HARD—WHOLESALE COMMISSION Paper Warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st., offer to the trade generally the largest and most desirable stock of papers to be found in the United States. Buyers would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators, No. 338 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
THE GREAT ENTHUSIASM
which attended the representation of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
demands its repetition for
THIS NIGHT ONLY.
Mr. BLAKE in his legitimate and superb representation of
SIR PETER TEAZLE.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his excellent and amusing illustration of
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE.
Miss JANE COOMBS, who has confirmed the great impression made by her brilliant debut, as
LADY TEAZLE.
Mrs. Blake in her capital rendering of.......Mrs. Candor
Mr. A H Davenport.........as.........Charles Surface
Mr. Davidge.........as.....Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Canoll..........as.........Joseph Surface
Mr. Setchell.........as.........Moses
Miss MILLER, MISS BARNET.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Thursday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and COLUMBUS.
Friday—Benefit of Miss JANE COOMBS.

NIBLO'S.

FRIDAY, Aug. 27.
BENEFIT and last appearance of MISS COOMBS, who will perform Constance and Lady Teazle in the comedies of THE LOVE CHASE and SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Mr. Blake and Mr. Brougham will also perform.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss LAURA KEENE........Sole Lessee and Directress
Mr. THOMAS BAKER........Musical Director
Mr. J. G. BURNETT........Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; To commence at 8 precisely.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug 25,
The performance will commence with the
NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Sung by the principal vocalists, aided by the entire Company.
After which, Bourcicault's domestic Drama, in 5 acts,
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding........Mr. Couldock
Rose Fielding........Miss Laura Keene
After which, the celebrated premier Danseuse,
Mlle. LOUISE LAMOUREUX, assisted by
Mr. G. W. SMITH, will
Dance a........Grand Pas de Boquet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK
AND
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE
OF
MR AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE.
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!
TO-NIGHT,
Hassarack........Mrs. W. J. Florence
To commence with
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg, with Songs........Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barney........Mr. Florence.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First week of the great comedian YANKEE LOCKE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 25,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by a new National Drama, entitled
THE BATTLE OF SARATOGA.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
THE TWO GREGORIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN, OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th av.
Extraordinary Musical Attractions.
Unequaled Combination of Talent.
NEW AND IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS.
In addition to the
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
So exquisitely rendered
by the
Well Selected and Efficient Orchestra,
Under the Masterly Direction of
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
The Proprietors of the Palace Gardens have engaged that justly celebrated and favorite band, known as
DODWORTH'S BAND,
under the direction of
Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
comprising Orchestra, Military Band and Cornet Corps, which will be brought into requisition in giving
GRAND CONCERTS
on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY night.
By this desirable arrangement
A CONCERT will be given EVERY NIGHT,
At the Palace Gardens,
(Sundays excepted.)
Mr. THOMAS BAKER conducting
His admirably appointed ORCHESTRA,
on the alternate nights, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS
No other place of amusement
In the United States
Can offer such an
ARRAY OF MUSICAL ABILITIES
at this season of the year
With BAKER'S Brilliant Orchestra,
DODWORTH'S Powerful Band.
And EDGE'S Superb Pyrotechnics,
THE PALACE GARDENS
will become, if possible,
A STILL MORE
POPULAR RESORT
for
THE BEAUTY AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK.
THE THOUSAND COLORED LIGHTS,
rendered more brilliant by
WYBIRD'S SILVER REFLECTORS,
having been duplicated by
SUPERB MIRRORS
and innumerable
GLITTERING PRISMATIC PENDANTS
having been added to the
Many Natural Attractions
Of the GARDENS,
It is confidently anticipated that during the remainder of the season these elegant grounds will be visited by the
Twenty Thousand Pleasure Seekers
who have been sojourning abroad for the past few weeks.

The additional expense incurred by the proprietors in carrying out their new programme will be very great; but that consideration will not operate unfavorably to those who have so liberally sustained the Gardens thus far, as no additional charge will be made over the price of admission on previous concert nights—namely, 25 cents.

By the present arrangement
CONCERTS ARE GIVEN EVERY NIGHT,
(Sundays excepted)
Mr. BAKER and Mr. DODWORTH
Alternating.

The price of admission is fixed at 25 cents each night. Holders of Family Season Tickets are notified that the privilege heretofore extended to them will be continued, their tickets admitting them on Mr. Dodworth's concert nights.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.

The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.

This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.

GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.

By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG. 30, 1858.
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.

The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters
MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.

The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION
To be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
On the Union Course, L. I.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The managers of the Convention respectfully announce that all Ladies who desire to participate in the approaching Equestrian Festival must send in their names, to be enregistered, on or before the 1st day of September. The managers are compelled to limit the time to this date in order that arrangements may be perfected suitably to carry out the original design, which must be materially affected by the number of ladies participating in the competition for the rich premiums to be awarded. Ladies will likewise signify to the managers whether they desire to be furnished with horses by the Committee, to be secure against disappointment. These horses, which will be chosen from among the best which can be secured, will be furnished free, as will means of conveyance to the Course, at the charge of the Management. It is, however, preferable that they furnish themselves in case of accident. An erroneous impression being entertained that the names of the ladies participating in the festival and competition will be published in the public prints, the management beg to assure those honoring the Convention with their presence, that every precaution will be taken to insure perfect privacy, and not even the names of the successful competitors will be promulgated unless with their express sanction. All communications must be addressed to THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.

TO NIGHT,
Aug 25,
GRAND CONCERT,
by
DODWORTH'S BAND.
Comprising Orchestra, Military Band and Cornet Corps,
Under the direction of
Mr HARVEY B DODWORTH.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
by
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admittance........25 cents.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,

Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.
In case of storm it will take place the next fair day.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T. GAGLIARDI, of Washington, (late of Rome) at Stuyvesant Institute, No 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Cable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS.
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEWEST STYLE FALL DE LAINES, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.

EXTRA RICH COLORS, SPLENDID PATTERNS,
Just opened
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

THREE-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, $18.

SUPER QUALITY SILK,
GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S.
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.

JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

WE WOULD, MOST RESPECTFULLY, CALL ATTENTION TO OUR CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
DRY GOODS
WE WISH TO CLOSE OUR BUSINESS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE; THEREFORE, WE WILL SELL AT ALMOST
ANY PRICE.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,
NO. 43 CATHERINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, Linens, Damasks, Diaper, Table-Cloths, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY
STANFORD & DELISSER,
No. 508 Broadway, New-York,
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY;
OR,
LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.
By
OWEN VARRA.
8vo, paper. Price 38 cents.
"A gracefully-written narrative, interspersed with picturesque sketches of persons and events at a country parsonage."

II.
On Sept 4,
BRANDON; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
A Tale of the American Colonies
By
OSMOND TIFFANY.
12mo, cloth. Price $1.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.

The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or as regular seamstress; does embroidery neatly; makes children's clothes, shirts, and family sewing; is quick with the needle; will go in the country or travel with a lady. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; $8 and $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE WIDOW wants a situation as good cook; makes bread, cakes and pies and is an excellent washer and ironer; has a smart boy 13 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; will be found careful and faithful; wants to go to the country. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, R. A. H., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NEAT American girl, also for a German girl, and two Protestants; will be found efficient, prudent and reliable servants. Also a number of smart, industrious girls for all kinds of work. Ladies in want of good and efficient servants apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, or cooking, washing and ironing; two smart small girls also want situations to care children, &c; they are well recommended. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who perfectly understands her business, the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress; latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children; or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT TIDY AND most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewer. Will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging. No objections to housework in a small family. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHful and competent domestic, (Protestant) a situation; is a first-class chambermaid, a beautiful ironer; would do general housework or waiting; is a good sewer. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent woman, as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at her last place No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn; the best references given, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 105 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves; will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or to help with the chamber work. The best of City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, FOR A SITUAtion of special responsibility, a Christian lady of middle age, possessing a true missionary spirit, good health, energy, tact, patience, judgment, and ability to control the children and adults of a large institution, by love firmness and gentleness. Address H. M., Box 2,607 Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years and is now without a home, would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take entire charge of an infant seven months old. Must be willing to go South in the winter. A Protestant middle-aged woman preferred. To one desirous of a good home this is a good opportunity. Apply by letter, giving address and references, to P. Q., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR TRAINER, WHO HAS had long experience in the stable and willing to make himself useful; single man preferred. Address, with all particulars, NEW-JERSEY, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER WHO PERFECTLY understands the business. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office.

BOY WANTED—A LEFT-HANDED ONE, TO learn a good trade. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 68 Cedar st.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO SINGER WOULD LIKE A situation in a choir where there is a good organ, a fine organist, and salary not less than $300. Address E. NORTON, Brooklyn Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR $210—Full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners; manufactured by an old established City maker of thirty years' experience, warranted, nearly new, scalloped keys, beautifully ornamented case. Apply at the residence No. 7 2d-st., near Bowery.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended, with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry-goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 133 French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND REspectable young man, a situation; he has worked about a gentleman's place for a number of years; understands the care and management of horses; also the work of a plain garden, &c.; is sober, willing and obliging; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, respectable and well-recommended young man as coachman, groom and to do plain garden work. He is a good coachman and a thorough groom; also a careful and experienced driver and a good vegetable gardener, &c.; is honest, sober, willing and obliging. Good City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening, both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable, sober, steady young man; is a careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; keeps his carriages and harness neat; is a good vegetable gardener; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days, by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book keeper or clerk, in a wholesale grocery, commission house or any respectable business. Refers to last employers. Address W. W. V., box No. 162, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. , No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-bookkeeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

A FRENCH WAITER, SPEAKING PERFECTLY the English and German languages, thirty years of age and furnished with the best of references, obtained during six years past, desires a situation in a family. He understands thoroughly the duties of his profession. No objection to go in the country. Address No. 72 4th av., near 10th-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical gardener, thoroughly posted on green-house, grapery, laying out ornamental grounds, &c., who has lived South and Southwest, wishes an engagement; best of references. A note addressed G. W. DAVIS, Stamford, Conn., for two weeks, will be attended to.

TO JOBBERS OF SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wanted for the Fall season a situation in some house in the above line, by a man that is well posted, who has been in the above business in this City for the last fifteen years. Best of reference given. Address R. P. N., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN speak French fluently, and teach vocal and instrumental music, as governess in Louisiana; salary liberal and expenses. A gentleman as tutor in Mississippi, who can teach the piano, ($600 and expenses.) A lady competent in vocal and piano music, in a Seminary near the City, at a moderate salary. Other teachers wanted. Apply, personally, at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family residing South West or any part of the United States, as teacher of the English branches and music, or as music teacher only; would take the entire charge of one or two young children, or as companion to a lady. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 166, *Times* office.

VISITING TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had long experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, and who has part of his time engaged on Staten Island, wishes to meet with pupils, either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. SIGMA, No. 12 Union st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 44 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental;) duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE school in this City, by a young lady who is competent to teach the English branches and French; also, music if required. References from her present employer. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and none but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, TODD & CO., No. 55 Warren st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, is desirous of obtaining a class in a Young Ladies' Institution. For information, &c., apply, personally, or by letter, at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LOUIS', No. 759 Broadway, for Mr . W., or at 144 Waverley-place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITuation as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin. References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No 312 Post-Office, Stratford, Conn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran," "Estate of C. H. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 4 and 5 o'clock, in Broadway between Taylor's Saloon and Bleecker st., a black Silk Mantilla with two crimpt ruffles, with fringe on one. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 129 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

FOUND—A STRAY MILCH COW; PROVE PROPerty, pay charges, and take her away.
JAMES A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No. 63 Canal st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1, 1,235, 1,543, 1,544, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.

This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.

Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying either personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE

Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs H. L. MYRICK, of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARAY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., of New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. School Circulars supplied to parents gratuitously. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, and teachers with positions. Orders for music teachers will receive especial attention. References, Dr. LOWELL MASON, Prof GEO. F. ROOT, Faculty Amherst College. Teachers of music, French and ornaments wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Insititute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

WANTED—A LADY, WITH TWO OR THREE young ladies, to board in a first-class house on 23d-st., where they will receive an excellent education, and have the choice of desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished. References required and given. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st. and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. B CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15 at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

MISS BULKLEY, LATE OF RUTGERS Female Institute, will be prepared to receive pupils at the Don Bernard French and English Institute, No. 1 West 24th st., on and after Sept. 15.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PLEASant modern house offer to married or single gentlemen the second floor of same, consisting of a very large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every appointment for comfort and convenience. Apply at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEfore having taken boarders will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who will pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. [illegible] East 10th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family, gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, child, (2½ years old,) and servant; breakfast only for gentleman; also, if accommodations, for a lady friend, with occasional board for gentleman; will require furnished rooms on second floor, with bedroom adjoining, front, also back room; convenient to the cars; terms for which not to exceed $50 to $60 per month; house well shaded with large yard. Address K., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, with full particulars.

BOARD—TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN only, with partial board, a room and bed-room on second-floor, furnished, in a first-class house, with private family: all modern improvements. Apply at No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY PLEASant rooms with board and liberal closet room; easy of access to Fulton and Wall sts Ferries. References can be given. Location near the Heights, No. 132 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN; wants a pleasant room and good table. Location not above 20th st. Satisfactory reference given if required. Address W. J. E., Box No. 137, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain board and furnished rooms, having every convenience, by applying at the above first-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION.—PLEASANT rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO hall rooms may be had, with permanent board in a private family in West 19th-st; references required and given. Address Y. O. A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE are no other boarders, can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant room and partial board. Address PACIFIC, Brooklyn, Box No. 152 *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—ABOUT SEPT. 23, TWO OR THREE rooms, with board, not below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address, immediately, BONUS, Box No. 161 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board at No. 68 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily, by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River at 3½ o'clock, P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, WITH AN ENGLISH FAMILY.—Could accommodate a family with two double-bedded rooms, and two smaller ones, in a very rural cottage close to Landing. Place very salubrious and always free from cholera, fever, ague and mosquitoes. Sea-water bathing, fishing, &c. Distance 25 miles, fare 25 cents. Address ECONOMY, Box 3,098 N. Y. Post office.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also, parties on pleasure, (sleigh-riding parties, &c.,) will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice.
S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board, for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 26 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montagne Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of enamel paneling. Colors with zinc basis retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DRUGS, &C., FROM IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS.—Consignments received, and disposed of to the best advantage. Orders executed at the lowest market rates. Drugs taken on storage. WM. H. KINSLEY, Commission Wholesale Druggist, No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

TO LET

[illegible]E-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND [illegible]FICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-[illegible], Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY [illegible]ses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, in excellent condition, containing some twenty-five rooms, and adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, with a dining-room 18 by 95 feet. Apply to J. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st., or to J. R. HUSSON, No 6 [illegible]

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT [illegible]ment house No. 35 7th av., cor 13th-st; rent [illegible]; location and neighborhood unexceptionable; [illegible] sale, the furniture, which is in good order and [illegible] new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN [illegible], situated in Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This [illegible] having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. [illegible]N & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 395 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, [illegible] filled with first-class permanent boarders; [illegible] receipts about $1 400; the house is in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout with the entire [illegible], as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

[illegible]SHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER has a well-furnished house situated in 35th-st., [illegible] av., which he will let to a careful and responsible party until the first of May next. The house is a brown stone front and modern built. The rent reasonable. For particulars address FURNISH[illegible], Box No. 135, *Times* office.

[illegible]SHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegantly furnished English-basement house No. 122 West 34th-st. Also, the first-class 4 story house No. 18 West 41st-st. Both have all modern improvements, nearly new, and in fine order. Possession immediate. Would be exchanged for a near-by place. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

[illegible]AM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW [illegible], at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and [illegible] Buildings fitted up with every convenience; [illegible] one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. [illegible] Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible]GAIN—FOR SALE, A BROWN STONE [illegible] lot. No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th and [illegible] 20x100. The house contains all modern improvements—bath, gas, speaking tubes, portable tubs, [illegible] water, range, &c.; street fully improved; [illegible] story, fifteen rooms, built in the best manner and in the best order; 9th house from 6th-av, in the block of twenty, and opposite thirty brown stone houses; one of the most beautiful locations in the city, being in close proximity to Columbia College grounds; occupied by the owner; the yard is beautifully laid out with ornamental flowers, fountain, plants, shrubbery, &c. Gas fixtures, carpets and oil cloths, which are new and best quality, can be purchased low, if desired and possession given when purchased. Price $6,500, half cash and balance on mortgage. No agents need apply. Can be seen from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., till sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. A fine farm of [illegible] acres, good buildings &c., at Spotswood, N. J. A [illegible] of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County. A large house, with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn.
One lot on 5th-av., near 50th st.
One lot on 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
Lots on Broadway, corner 54th st.
Lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other well-located property in growing portions of the City.
Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY brown stone house, No. 11 32d st., between Madison [illegible] Fifth-avs.; house 24 6x60 deep, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, with [illegible]ood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor. [illegible]re on the premises for particulars. Call and see.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A VALUABLE property near Jones' Woods, paying well; improvements worth all the money asked. Inquire, for one week, [illegible] No. 13 Ann-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages, with brick fronts, Nos. [illegible] 13 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. [illegible]ACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house, between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Would also take a part of the furniture if [illegible]. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, stating [illegible]n and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, [illegible] acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ [illegible] the village. The buildings consist of an old-[illegible]ed stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing [illegible] by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, [illegible]-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Greenwich, Conn., now occupied by the family of the Rev. John N. Lewis, is offered for sale. The situation is beautiful, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The house is conveniently arranged, and contains 12 rooms and a good cellar. The grounds, which, beside the lawn around the dwelling, embrace a garden and orchard, are about two acres in extent, and filled with shade and fruit trees. Distance from the station on the New-Haven Railroad about three fourths of a mile. For further particulars inquire of ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway, or of Mr. LEWIS, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house, or school. Will be sold cheap and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. House of brick, three stories with wings two stories, and basement; two parlors, dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. This property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the dépôt at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the county. R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE MINute's walk from the depot, a handsome cottage residence finished throughout in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, gas, &c; there is half an acre of land attached, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees; well water, barn, &c. Apply to M. A. PICOT, 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the dépôt, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden, beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient; fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the dépôt. For information inquire of [illegible]D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the dépôt.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Bees' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FIELDING S. GANT, plaintiff, against FRANCIS [illegible] MILES, CATHARINE, his wife, Henry W. Bashford, [illegible]fford Leach, John W. Corlies and Jonathan N. Tift, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendant, SAFFORD LEACH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 9th day of July, and a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 9, 1858. R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the [illegible] chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, [illegible] J. Acheson, of the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, an Insolvent debtor, notice first published August 11th, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of said County of Kings at the Chambers of the County Judge, in the City Hall of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
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PROPOSALS

TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived for the immediate erection of 20 moderate-sized brick dwelling-houses, for single families, in a part of the City where there is an active demand for houses for purchase and for renting. The bricks will be furnished the contractors, who will be required to receive pay in houses and lots free from mortgage or other incumbrance. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, by order of W. T. Hatch, assignee, $5,000 worth of assorted planes, manufactured by H. Wells, Northampton, Mass., consisting of

Match, plow, sash, skew-rabbit, fillister, boxed sash, single boxed bead, double-boxed bead, full-boxed bead, centre bead, cape screw stop dadal, wood-stop dadal, single c. s. jacks, double c. s. jacks, double-smooth double-fore and double jointer planes, hollows and rounds, slitting gauges, &c., &c.

Catalogues and samples on Thursday.

SAME DAY

Regular sale of hardware, &c., commencing at 10 o'clock.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th av., IMMENSE SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

AUCTION CARD

The undersigned having remodelled and altered the large dwelling house No 152 West 21st-st. near 7th av, for the purpose of public auctions, would offer the following propositions to our friends and those who have patronized us in years past, and the numerous class of our population in City and country, who prefer this the only legitimate mode of disposing of merchandise of every description when properly conducted, namely, free and unreserved sales, securing purchasers against imposition and fraud to which they are constantly exposed when purchasing goods at auction in the City of New-York. We propose to make our sales extensive, embracing everything desirable and useful in substantial as well as decorative art: for which purpose contributions will be received from the first manufacturers in this country and Europe, embracing American and Parisian furniture, arrangements have been consummated in part, and are now progressing, with eminent artists at home and abroad for an unlimited supply of furniture of all grades, combining the most costly and elegant with that adapted to the wants of those in the humbler walks of life. Also, piano-fortes, paintings, bronzes, marble and Parian statues, carpets of every description, silver ware, chandeliers, upholstery, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.; cutlery, English and French china, rosewood parlor suites, &c. The advantages of this arrangement are:

1. To offer at every public auction a very large and beautiful variety of everything adapted to a fashionable and elegantly furnished residence, making it an inducement for purchasers to come from a distance, being assured that no sale will be called unless the assortment is full and complete.
2. It will be a suitable place for ladies and gentlemen to visit, free from the annoyances and inconveniences usually attending public sales.
3. The superiority of this arrangement must commend itself to all in comparison with the manner in which auction sales are usually conducted. There will be ample time before and during each sale for a full and satisfactory examination of all goods to be sold, and the articles so arranged that it can be made without molestation or hindrance, to aid which there will always be a full descriptive catalogue, which can be obtained before and during each sale.
4. Competent and responsible persons will always be in attendance to pack, ship or cart goods purchased at reasonable charges, which is frequently a great source of annoyance to strangers.
5. Purchasers will in all cases be required to make a deposit to insure the prompt delivery of their goods, which must be removed immediately after each sale; the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY, rain or shine, and will embrace over $12,000 worth of elegant furniture and works of art.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. Auctioneers.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpet, oil paintings, &c., at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.—J. W. PORTER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—cost $800; rosewood secretary, reception chairs in satin large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich bronze and or molu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid extension table suite in moquet, richly carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware; rich silver-ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs rockers elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair rods, work table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING FALL SALE OF $1,600 WORTH of best City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin Brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, centre and fancy tables, bureaus, bedsteads, rockers, voltaires, easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases &c., &c., &c. Also, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets and chairs, together with a large assortment of enameled chamber suites of any desired color or pattern. Also, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, cutlery, French plate mirrors, glass-ware, silver plated ware, &c, &c, &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready day before sale and can be had at the salesrooms where the goods may be examined. Parties about refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.
(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun., assignee,)
A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about
$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.
$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished and chamber candlesticks.
$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.
The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.
Catalogues now ready.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALE.—In JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Trade Sale for THURSDAY, 26th, will be found 250 doz. "Hodgson's' English C. S shovels and spades, 25 cases 300 English double barrel guns, 2 casks "Hyerson's" sledge and stone hammers, 1 case hone stones, 50 doz fry pans, short handle H, at 6 months' credit. N. B.—The shovels are in bond, or duty paid. Also, at 4 months', an entire invoice, £400 sterling, very superior table cutlery, in sets and dozens; also, a large quantity of spring cutlery on cards, 216 Taft's C. S. wrenches, 16 Foster's anvils, 1 case saws, 16 cast steel mill saws. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st. Catalogues now ready.

WALTER M. GOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. GOYD will sell, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, in house No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet; rosewood piano, cost $600; etageres, bookcases, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades, &c.; bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolster and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet, arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

JAMES NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 4 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OPENING SALE OF $10,000 worth of new and second-hand Furniture, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock.—The catalogues embrace a full assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, chamber suites. China and silver plated ware, crockery, carpets, rugs, office furniture, &c., also oil paintings, mirrors, and almost every article in the line of household furniture. The sale is well worthy the attention of the trade as well as families. For particulars see *Herald*. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES, CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 West 24th st., near 7th av., all the superior and costly furniture of said house consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware bedding cutlery, China and glass ware, mantle and pier mirrors, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A CIRCUS COMPANY.—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising 15 horses, 2 ponies, 1 large canvass tent, 1 three legged calf, 1 three legged pony, 2 truck-wagons, 1 carriage harness, saddles and sundry other articles belonging to the business.
GEO. REMSEN, Sheriff.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, a large variety of first-class manufactured Furniture, consisting of every variety usually found in a first-class Furniture Warehouse. Housekeepers and dealers who are about refurnishing, will find the above sale well worthy attention, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

$5,000 OR MORE—IS WANTED TO INVEST in a new and unusually valuable invention, (now in operation,) at very large profits. Any communication addressed INVENTOR, No. 25 Green-st., will be treated as strictly confidential.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ½c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of
France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland,
Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland,
Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Beyrout,
Constantinople, Jerusalem,
Alexandria, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 30 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation, by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.
10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.
R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—A regular 2 per cent. dividend stock. Also, Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

DETROIT CITY BONDS—THE COUPONS due 1st of September will be paid after that date on presentation at Metropolitan Bank.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by MAXWELL & DAFT, No. 59 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 66 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ... Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York
ARIEL ... Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $30; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTEN, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 25.
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master for Liverpool, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the time she leaves her wharf, at 9 A. M., will be taken off by tug-boat at 2 P. M. from Pier No 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before, marked "below." All bills against the ship must be left at the office, in duplicate, before Tuesday evening. Letter bags will close at Kenyon's and the Merchants' Exchange at 1½ P. M. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Sept 1, without fail. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail Sept. 15.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Thursday, Aug 26, 8½ A. M., from P. B. and R. B.
NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C LEMON, No. 152 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Wednes'y, Aug. 25. 1½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 25. 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 26. 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 26. 4 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 27... 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 27... 4 P. M.
Saturday Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 28.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wed'day, Aug. 25. 4 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 25. 8½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 26.. 4½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 26. 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 27... 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 27... 9 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 28. 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 28. 9 A. M.

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 24 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M.
	Thursday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE REDUCED.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, SNEDENS, NYACK, ROCKLAND LAKE AND HAVERSTRAW.—The beautiful new steamboat JOHN FARON, Capt. BLANCH, leaves Chambers-st. Pier daily at 3 o'clock. Returning every morning, leaves Haverstraw at 6 o'clock, Rockland Lake at 6:20, Nyack, 6:45; Snedens, 7:10; Yonkers, 8 o'clock. Touching at Amos st. each way. Fare to Yonkers, 10c.; Nyack, 20c.; Rockland Lake, 25c.; Haverstraw, 30c. This boat connects with stages, at Snedens for Tappan, at Nyack for Clarksville and New City; at Haverstraw for Garnerville and North Haverstraw. N. B.—The JOHN FARON is fitted with Blanchard's celebrated Patent Steam Boiler, from which cinders and smoke do not escape.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY FIFTY cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
8:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 29, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth, pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. trains from New-York.
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5.10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 3 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express*, *Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK CITY EXPRESS—FOR THE prompt delivery of baggage, packages, parcels &c., to and from any part of the City below 40th st. Send in your orders. Delivery twice a day (12 M. and 5 P. M.) from the principal office, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane basement) JOS. N. KING, Proprietor.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.
The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:	
To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE"—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75—The splendid medium clipper bark
PATREA, 1,000 tons burden,
will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS
Steamships
COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY,
NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY,
JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS,
MARION, Capt. FOSTER.
The Agents of this Line request Shippers to take notice, that one of the above steamers will positively be dispatched for Charleston, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris st., EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; and, as soon as circumstances will admit, the Semi-monthly trips will be resumed.
Freight, Six Cents per foot.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway,
Corner Morris-st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $20. Deck, $6. The magnificent and fast going steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 4. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams' Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24: Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE NEW AND FIRST-class screw steamship ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYfield, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 6 P. M. Freight 6 cents per foot. Cabin Passage, with superior accommodations, $15. Insurance ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE Yacht LENNIE, Capt. KEENEY, will leave the Pequot House for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the weather permits. Will return the same evening or the next morning. The LENNIE is particularly strong, safe and comfortable; has a perfectly capable and careful captain, and affords the most desirable way to visit these interesting places. There are four well-kept hotels on the island.
NEW-LONDON, Aug. 18, 1858.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOOKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No 83 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1, Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.
Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 81 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES,
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction every 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. Hunter has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men effectually cured. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE.
Committee.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The following was announced from the Acting-Mayor:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, to your Honorable Body the resolution and ordinance to build a sewer in East Broadway, between Market and Pike streets. Upon examination of the papers accompanying the ordinance, I find that a large majority of the property-owners on the line of the proposed sewer remonstrate against the same being built, and, as I cannot find any great public necessity for its erection against the wishes of those directly interested, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the measure.

I am convinced that I only carry out the spirit of the laws regarding local improvement in yielding to the wishes of the remonstrants.

JOHN CLANCY, Acting-Mayor.

This was ordered printed in the minutes.

An ordinance was presented, giving the Tax Commissioners eight extra Clerks for six months. It was laid over.

The following report was received and laid over:

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the message of His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the damage sustained by the City Hall by fire, and recommending that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the same immediately repaired without contracting therefor; also, a recommendation from His Honor the Mayor, that the bell-tower and bell now on the City Hall be removed therefrom, and a building with the necessary accommodation for the bell-ringers be erected therefor in a portion of the present Park, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have had the subject so referred to them under consideration, and have given it the attention its importance demanded. They entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them by making a thorough examination of the extent of the damage sustained by the building, and made a general survey of the building, for the purpose of ascertaining what alteration, if any, could be made, whereby the structure might be improved in its external appearance, and with a view, also, of proposing certain improvements in its internal arrangements in respect to providing additional office accommodations, in which to locate the business of one or more of the Departments of the City Government, now occupying apartments leased from private owners, in the vicinity of the City Hall. Your Committee, upon such examination, found the roof of the centre building, together with the dome and cupola, entirely destroyed, and the upper attic story, immediately over the Governor's Room, (which was slightly injured) and extending from front to rear of the present building, was so much damaged as to render its entire reconstruction a matter of necessity. Your Committee recommend that the dome and cupola be rebuilt; and also recommend that the present half story of the centre building be raised to a full story, in order to provide office-room for one or more departments of the City government, as heretofore mentioned in this report. It will be observed, by reference to the plans herewith accompanying, that large, commodious and well-ventilated apartments can be secured by raising the attic story, as proposed, which will be easy of access, requiring very little if any alteration in the stairway, now leading to the said attic story. Many of the officers of the City are now occupying premises for which a heavy rental is paid to private individuals, between which and the rooms as contemplated to be provided for them in the addition to the present half story of the City Hall in respect to accessibility and office accommodations there is scarcely a comparison, the proposed new rooms being so much the more preferable. The stairway leading to the third or new story, your Committee propose to construct of iron, and would also recommend that the cupola be built entirely of the same material. Should the suggestions of your Committee meet the approval of the Common Council, your Committee are fully satisfied it will give general satisfaction to all classes of our citizens—the tax-payers especially—as it can be clearly demonstrated that the increased outlay attending the completion of the proposed enlargement will be returned to the City Treasury in a few years; the rent now paid by the City—which will be saved thereby—being sufficient, in the lapse of from eight to ten years, to liquidate the entire cost of the work.

In this connection your Committee would remark that the additional raise proposed by them for the present attic story of the City Hall will be made in such a manner that should it be hereafter decided to raise the entire building an additional story, as has been heretofore recommended, the same can be done without interfering with, or being detrimental to, the proportion of the building when completed by being raised another story.

Your Committee are reluctantly compelled, from a sense of the responsibility resting upon them, to dissent from the views entertained and expressed by his Honor the Mayor, in his communications in respect to the power of the Common Council to cause the necessary repairs and alterations to be made to the building by the Street Commissioner, without advertising for proposals and contracting therefor with the lowest bidder. They are clearly of opinion that the case under consideration is not such a one as is contemplated by the charter to be done otherwise than by contract. That portion of the thirty-eighth section of the amended charter of 1857, by which it is proposed to obviate the necessity of performing this particular work by contract, reads as follows: "When any work or supply is necessary to complete or perfect a particular job (not to begin and finish) involving an expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract," &c.; and your Committee are also clearly of opinion that, should the work be done, and the supplies therefor be furnished for the "particular job" otherwise than by contract, the entire proceeding would be illegal, and would, in all probability, defeat the object contemplated to be attained, viz.: the speedy completion of the work, as any taxpayer would have it in his power to render nugatory all the acts of the Common Council in the premises. Your Committee, also, are opposed to such a proceeding, believing that, should no interruption take place, or impediment be interposed, by any person, to prevent the work being illegally performed, the injurious effects of establishing a precedent of this character, by the Common Council, would greatly override any advantage to be gained in the saving (could such be made) of a few weeks in the time likely to be necessary to complete the work, when done by contract.

With the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor for the permanent removal of the Fire Alarm Bell and Tower from the City Hall, your Committee fully agree, and would respectfully recommend that a suitable building be erected on the extreme southerly end of the Park, containing all the necessary accommodations for the bell-ringers, to be constructed of iron, and after a design to be approved by the Common Council. Your Committee, in furtherance of the views contained in the foregoing report, respectfully recommend for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary plans and specifications which may be required to carry out the contemplated alterations and repairs to the City Hall as recommended in the foregoing report, and further, that he be authorized to advertise for proposals and contract for the same, and transmit the award of contract, together with the plans and specifications, to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the sum of   thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose specified in the foregoing resolution, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure the necessary plans and specifications for a suitable bell tower, to be located on the lower end of the Park; and further, that he be authorized to advertise for proposals and contract for the same, and transmit the award of contract, together with the plans and specifications, to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the sum of   thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing resolution, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

(Signed) WILLIAM TUCKER, } Committee.
THOMAS STEPHENS, }

The matter of the improvement of the Russ pavement in Broadway, came up again for action. Alderman TUCKER thought the Croton Aqueduct Board should be allowed to go on with the work.

Alderman MCSPEDON contended that the Common Council have the improvements made as directed by the Common Council.

Alderman STEPHENS thought that the directions were sufficiently explicit, and that they should have been acted upon. Finally the report of the Committee was accepted.

The report in favor of concurring to pave Thirty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues with Belgian pavement, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on repairing the City Hall, recommending raising up the centre building half a story, the erection of a cupola, the removal of the bell tower and the erection of another on the lower part of the Park, was presented and laid over, and then the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—Messrs. SOLOMON & HART, upholsterers, doing business at No. 369 Broadway, have been for some time endeavoring to ascertain which one of their employes it was that occasionally stole pieces of goods and parts of pieces, which were from time to time missing. A few days ago, they learned that one of their boys had been seen to enter a store in Bleecker-street, and had there disposed of packages which he had carried in with him. The boy was watched further, and at length information was given to a detective officer, and the boy, whose name is CHARLES D. SHEEHAN, was arrested last Thursday on suspicion. He denied all knowledge of the matter at first. He was lodged in a cell at Jefferson Market, and a few days after confessed that the charge was true. This is his story: He had been in the employ of SOLOMON & HART, as an apprentice, since the 13th of October, 1856. Last December he committed the first theft at the store—stealing a small lot of window shade fixtures, which he sold to D. COHEN & SON, No. 296 Bleecker-street. At least twelve times afterward he stole various articles from the store and sold them to the same parties for half their value. In February he sold some stolen goods of the same description to SCHAFFER & Co. in the Bowery, and at different times since has let them have bands, pullies, &c., at less than half their cost price. The boy said SCHAFFER induced him to bring goods to his store as often as possible. He had also disposed of goods stolen from SOLOMON & HART'S store to S. S. POST, Bowery, M. MARKS, of No. 110 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Mr. MEANER, doing business in the Bowery near Great Jones-street, BLISS, SCHILLER & Co., No. 75 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and A. LOHENSTEIN, No. 74 Third-avenue, New-York.

The officer with Mr. SOLOMON and the boy proceeded yesterday to SCHAFFER'S place of business and there recovered $41 20 worth of goods which had been sold there for $9. They also visited the store of S. S. POST, where they recovered property worth $23 69, sold for $11; the stores of Mr. MARKS, where they recovered $9 worth of goods, sold for $3 50; Messrs. SCHILLER & Co., $38 25 worth of property recovered, sold for $15; Mr. LOHENSTEIN, property worth $26 53 recovered, which had been sold for $11. None of them denied that they had bought goods from SHEEHAN, but all said that they did not know they were buying stolen goods. SHEEHAN, on the other hand, said he would not have stolen the goods had he not been encouraged by these persons and others. No stolen property was found at the various other places which were visited. Mr. SOLOMON and the officer made their affidavits, and, on warrants issued by Justice WELSH, the following persons were arrested: William A. Bliss, A. Lohenstein, Philip Cohen, George Schaffer, Benjamin Weaver and E. Marks. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where each gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance. All pleaded "Not guilty," and waived an examination. WM. A. BLISS became his own surety. MEYER COHEN, of No. 43 John-street, bound himself to secure the appearance of PHILIP COHEN, and EDWARD HEALY, of No. 32 Third-street, did the same thing for SCHAFFER. SHEEHAN was temporarily committed. BLISS and SCHAFFER are both Germans—the former 52 years old, and the latter 27. The value of the goods stolen by SHEEHAN is estimated at $1,269 87.

Fires.

SIXTH-STREET.—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 8½ o'clock, Monday evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the basement of the four-story brick building No. 12 Sixth-street, owned and occupied by SILAS SUTTON as a carpenter shop. The combustible nature of the material in the building caused the fire to make rapid progress, and before the firemen could get fairly to work the whole premises was in flames. The fire soon communicated to the dwelling-house No. 10, occupied by Mrs. KEARSING on the first floor, whose furniture is damaged to the amount of $200—principally by water; no insurance. The second floor is occupied by ALONZO BAILY; his furniture is damaged by water about $300; no insurance. The third floor is occupied by ALONZO WHALER, whose furniture is damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $500, in the Union Mutual Insurance Company. The buildings, Nos. 6, 8 and 10, are owned by L. & A. KEARSING; the damage to these buildings will probably amount to $600; insured for $10,000, in the Bowery Insurance Company.

The building No. 14 was occupied by eight families, who have sustained considerable damage to their furniture by water; none of the occupants had their goods insured. The building is owned by MICHAEL MCGIVERN, and is damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $2,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

The building No. 16, was occupied by a number of families, who had their furniture considerably damaged by water; no insurance. The building is owned by JOHN LARKIN; it is damaged to the amount of $100, insured for $3,000 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company.

The Seventh-street Methodist Church in the rear of No. 12 caught fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage will probably amount to $50.

The dwelling-house on Sixth-street, opposite where the fire first broke out, caught for several times, but the firemen soon cut away the cornices and extinguished the flames. At one time the fire raged to such an extent it was apprehended that a piano-forte manufactory a few doors east of the building would become a prey to the devouring element. Fortunately the walls of No. 12 fell in and thus placed the fire under control.

IN CARMINE-STREET.—A fire broke out in the frame building No. 14 Carmine-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in the oyster saloon of PATRICK IRWIN, whose loss was $150, uninsured. It extended to the grocery store of S. H. HARRISON, which it damaged $50 worth. Mr. HARRISON'S groceries and furniture were insured for $1,000, in the Park and Excelsior Insurance Companies. The damage to the building amounted to $75. It was insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. What caused the fire is not known.

BEDFORD-STREET.—Shortly after 9, on Monday evening, a fire occurred in the brick stables in the rear of No. 70 Bedford-street; before the flames could be extinguished two valuable horses were burned to death. One of the horses belonged to JOHN WESTERVELT. The total damage will amount to about $450.

[Advertisement.]

A FRIGHTFUL STORM—Is that exhibited, amongst other extraordinary scenes, in Thiodon's Theatre of Art at "Barnum's Museum." Nothing could be more natural. Crowds of people applaud it every day. It is repeated this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—VALUATION OF PROPERTY—BEEF FOUR CENTS A POUND—THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, President Supervisor SAMUEL SMITH, of the Tenth Ward, in the chair, and all the members present except Mayor POWELL.

The minutes were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bills.—A number of bills were presented, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Lis Pendens.—A communication was received from the County Clerk, asking for authority to continue the copying of *lis pendens* until December 31, next, at the price heretofore paid. Permission was granted.

The Blind.—A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, asking the usual appropriation of $20 a year for five years, to clothe a blind child placed in the State Institution for the Blind. A resolution directing the money to be so levied and appropriated was adopted.

The Taxes.—The President presented a certified copy of the proceedings of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, fixing the amount of taxes to be levied for the ensuing year. (Published in the TIMES on Saturday last.)

Referred to Committee on Special and Local Taxes.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on accounts of County Treasurer, reported that the Trust funds in the Treasurer's hands are well invested and safe. The whole amount in his hands August 1, was............$135,517 68

Of which amount there is invested in

Bonds and Mortgages	$109,268 62	
Deposited in the N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.	19,114 41	
Manhattan Co.	159 59	
Mechanics' Bank	1,329 56	
Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,003 14	
Atlantic Bank	715 51	
Central Bank	3,926 82	
In hands of Treasurer	03	
Total		$135,517 68

Accepted and placed on file.

By the same, that they have examined the books of the County Treasurer, and find them correct in every particular, and very neatly kept. The amount of money received by the Treasurer during the year, from various sources, was $977,507 77; amount paid out during the same time, $931,304 59, leaving a balance of $46,203 18. The sources from which these moneys were received, and for what account paid out, are as follows:

	Moneys Received.	Paid out.
The city of Brooklyn	$557,983 67	$906 21
Town of Flatbush	10,486 04	
Town of Flatlands	4,801 59	
Town of New-Lotts	5,456 79	
Town of New-Utrecht	12,416 52	
Town of Gravesend	4,221 40	
Lunatic Asylum account	12 03	
Surrogate	2,348 91	2,243 17
Deficiency Bonds	180,000 00	96,500 00
Interest	88	26,046 38
State Tax	696 67	233,971 02
State School Tax	70,902 86	149,446 41
City and County Judges	—	6,165 34
Jurors and Officers	—	16,738 00
Coroners	35 02	3,674 10
Poor witnesses	—	167 00
Division-avenue, 1st assess't	2,483 27	1,599 80
Division avenue, 2d assess't	31,205 74	28,481 00
Penitentiary Supplies	—	23,298 83
Penitentiary building	16,467 65	10,897 08
Superintendent of the Poor	66,852 76	214,398 46
District Attorney	50 00	3,844 70
Contingent Fund	11,077 33	89,320 73
Police expenses	—	4,708 00
Jail expenses	—	18,897 07
Flatbush-avenue balance	9 04	46,203 18
Total	$977,507 77	$977,507 77

Balance on hand, $46,203 18.

The Committee recommend that the coupons received by the Treasurer during the year ending August 1, 1858, upon the payment of interest on County Bonds, be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

The Report of the Committee, with recommendation, was accepted, and the Report ordered on file.

Interesting to Office-Holders.—The Chair called the attention of the Committee on Accounts to the numerous rumors to the effect that large sums of money were improperly retained by office-holders. He called the attention of the Committee to the matter that they might investigate.

Equalization of Assessment Rolls—The Committee on equalization of assessment rolls made the following

REPORT.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the several Assessment Rolls of the Towns and Wards of the County, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations in one town or ward bear a just relation to the valuations in all the towns and wards of the County, report that they have made a careful examination and comparison of said Assessment Rolls, and find that, so far as they are able to judge, the several valuations therein bear a just and equitable proportion the one to the other, and, therefore, recommend that the said several Assessment Rolls, with the valuations therein, as made and presented by the several Assessors, be approved and adopted by this Board.

Annexed the Committee present a comparative statement of the valuations of property in the several Wards for the years 1857 and 1858, showing a net decrease in the aggregate valuation of the taxable property of the County of $554,169, which, considering the severe financial storm through which the country has passed since the last annual Assessment, is much less than might have been anticipated.

(Signed.)
SAMUEL SMITH, }
WM. WALL, }
GILLIAM SCHENCK, } Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls.
THOMAS CUMMINGS, }
JOHN G. BERGEN, }

BROOKLYN, Aug. 24, 1858.

Valuation of taxable property in the several Wards and Towns of the County of Kings, as returned by the several Assessors for the year 1858, as compared with the same for the year 1857:

1857.

Brooklyn.	Real.	Personal.	Total
First Ward	$5,343,625	$901,497	$6,245,122
Second Ward	2,964,205	1,782,309	4,746,514
Third Ward	7,696,100	2,950,700	10,646,800
Fourth Ward	4,809,225	985,671	5,794,896
Fifth Ward	2,645,625	21,404	2,667,029
Sixth Ward	9,984,550	1,430,185	11,414,735
Seventh Ward	3,594,127	34,000	3,628,127
Eighth Ward	3,455,630	262,568	3,718,198
Ninth Ward	6,337,961	280,650	6,618,611
Tenth Ward	8,812,463	546,427	9,358,890
Eleventh Ward	8,868,470	357,359	9,225,829
Twelfth Ward	3,954,975	24,275	3,979,250
Thirte'nth Ward	6,009,640	1,205,219	7,214,859
Fourte'nth Ward	3,132,105	182,987	3,315,0 9
Fifteenth Ward	1,592,248	—	1,592,2482
Sixteenth Ward	1,747,260	39,500	1,786,760
Sevent'nth Ward	2,254,571	55,371	2,309,942
Eight'nth Ward	1,570,235	74,060	1,644,295
Ninet'nth Ward	3,034,075	34,753	3,068,828
Total City	$87,807,150	$11,168,175	$98,976,02
New Utrecht	1,550,065	312,878	1,862,943
Flatbush	1,096,152	530,500	1,626,652
New Lotts	696,745	185,600	882,345
Gravesend	541,431	130,700	672,131
Flatlands	549,614	155,025	704,639
Total Towns	$4,434,007	$1,314,703	$5,748,710
Total	$92,241,157	$12,483,578	$104,724,735

1858.

Brooklyn.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First Ward	$5,389,425	$839,247	6,228,672
Second Ward	3,013,955	1,748,621	4,762,576
Third Ward	7,832,850	2,908,421	10,741,271
Fourth Ward	4,793,875	868,149	5,662,024
Fifth Ward	2,769,725	16,904	2,786,629
Sixth Ward	10,059,700	1,244,544	11,304,244
Seventh Ward	3,560,785	43,400	3,604,185
Eighth Ward	3,385,100	211,268	3,596,368
Ninth Ward	6,357,702	204,566	6,562,268
Tenth Ward	8,805,718	303,326	9,109,044
Eleventh Ward	9,202,990	365,858	9,568,848
Twelfth Ward	3,927,275	24,755	3,952,050
Thirteenth Ward	5,796,610	1,083,593	6,880,203
Fourteenth Ward	3,166,915	200,350	3,367,265
Fifteenth Ward	1,573,503	—	1,573,503
Sixteenth Ward	1,668,080	20,000	1,686,080
Seventeenth W'd	2,203,102	30,719	2,233,821
Eighteenth Ward	1,563,551	64,000	1,627,551
Nineteenth Ward	3,065,920	34,753	3,100,673
Total City	$88,136,781	$10,212,524	$98,349,275
New-Utrecht	1,573,067	301,400	1,874,472
Flatbush	1,124,142	510,000	1,634,645
New-Lotts	746,915	182,800	929,115
Gravesend	544,241	124,850	669,076
Flatlands	563,351	150,525	713,937
Total Towns	$4,551,716	$1,269,575	$5,821,291
Total	$92,688,497	$11,482,099	$104,170,566

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Brooklyn.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Ward		$16,450
Second Ward	$16,062	
Third Ward	94,471	
Fourth Ward		132,872
Fifth Ward	119,600	
Sixth Ward		110,491
Seventh Ward		23,942
Eighth Ward		121,830
Ninth Ward		56,343
Tenth Ward		249,846
Eleventh Ward	343,019	
Twelfth Ward		27,200
Thirteenth Ward		331,656
Fourteenth Ward	52,173	
Fifteenth Ward		18,745
Sixteenth Ward		98,680
Seventeenth Ward		76,121
Eighteenth Ward		16,744
Nineteenth Ward	31,845	
Total City	$657,170	$1,283,920
New-Utrecht	11,524	
Flatbush	7,490	
New-Lotts	47,370	
Gravesend		3,040
Flatlands	9,237	
Total Towns	$75,621	$3,040
Total	$732,791	$1,286,960
		732,791
Net Decrease		$554,169

The report of the Committee was adopted, and ordered published.

Bills ordered Paid.—N. MILLS, $37 03; R. J. TODD, $2 50; BURDETT STRYKER, $223; ISAAC MESEROLE, $8 50; Mr. NEVIN, $41 11; C. SAMUELS, $17 83; A. G. HAMMOND, $8; P. CLEMITSON, $30; WM. HICKOX, $5; NEWMAN & Co., $114 02.

An Economical Gas Burner.—The Jail Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the consumption of gas at the County Jail, reported that they found that from January 1st to June 1st, 1857, the amount of gas consumed was 91,300 feet. From January 1st to June 1st, 1858 (with new gas regulator,) the amount consumed was 62,900 feet, showing a saving in five months of 28,400 feet, which at the price charged, is a saving of $85 20, or about 30 per cent. The report was placed on file.

The Committee on the Penitentiary reported in favor of raising $22,000 by tax for Penitentiary expenses. Supervisor WALL moved to reduce the sum to $20,000, which was not agreed to, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Meat Contract.—The Penitentiary Committee reported that they met at the County Treasurer's Office on the 14th inst., as per advertisement, for opening the proposals for supplying the Penitentiary with fresh beef to August 1st, 1859, and received the following:

PATRICK J. HANLEY, 4 cents per pound; JAMES CARMAN, 4 cents per pound; JOHN LAURIE, 4 48-100 cents per pound.

Superintendent CAMPBELL moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. HANLEY, because he furnished the County faithfully last year, and as a final convincing reason, that he was a Democrat.

Superintendent CROSS moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. CARMAN.

Considerable discussion of a political bearing was indulged in, when the motion of Superintendent CROSS was lost. Ayes 6; nays 18.

The motion of Superintendent CAMPBELL was the adopted.

That the public may know what Mr. HANLEY proposes to furnish at 4 cents a pound, we publish his proposal sent to the Committee:

Proposal of Mr. Hanley—I propose to furnish the Kings County Penitentiary with fresh beef up to Aug. 1, 1859, for 4 cents per pound, of the following description—to wit: Buttocks of beef, cut full, cod-fat taken off, leg bone taken out to the second joint; chucks of beef with No. 1, more than nine ribs taken off; shoulder clods—what are termed bunk shoulder clods, which include the cross piece entire, and is called the whole shoulder clod; the shin-bone to be taken out to the second joint, and not less than two inches of meat to be left on the inside on the shoulder-blade—equal proportions of each kind to be furnished at the Kings County Penitentiary free of cartage.

P. J. HANLEY.

Securities—Wm. Gilmore and Willets Jarvis.

The Committee on Special and Local Taxes, to whom was referred the several statements from the Boards of Town Auditors of the towns of New-Lotts, New-Utrecht, Flatbush and Flatlands, together with the statement from Henry Miller, Collector of School Tax for New-Lotts, and a requisition from the Commissioners of Sewerage for $20,000, report that they have carefully examined said statements and find the same to be in due form and properly verified according to law, and believing them to be in all things correct and proper. The Committee recommend that the several amounts therein set forth be levied upon said city and sewers in the manner provided by law and therein set forth. Adopted.

RESOLUTION.

By T. G. BERGEN,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on accounts of County Treasurer, to report to this Board the total amount of debts due by this county on the 1st of August, inst., specifying the various accounts to which they are chargeable and balance of funds on hand. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M., the first Monday in September.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 24.

$10 000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91
2,000	do	90⅝
15,000	Virginia 6s	92¼
11,000	Mo. state 6s	84⅛
10,000	E. R.R. 4th M. B.	56
1 000	E. R.R. Bs '75	31
3,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71	30½
14 000	do	30
4,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs.	90
3,000	Hud. R R 3d mg	68
5,000	Har. R. 2d m. bs	73
1,000	Ill. Cen. R R	91½
2,000	do	91⅛
6,000	LaC. & M. l. g. bs	22½
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m.	91
5,000	H & St. J. R.R. bs.	60
1,000	M.C.R.R. 8 p.c. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs	96⅞
10	Bank of Commerce	100
5	Am. Ex. Bank	105¾
19	St. Nicholas Bank	95
50	Penn. Coal Co. b60	74
80	Pacific Mail S. Co.	88¼
95	do	88
50	do s3	87½
30	do	87¾
550	N. Y. Cen. R. R	77½
50	do b30	77½
100	do s10	77½
40	do	77¾
50	do	77⅞
510	do	78
470	Ill. Cen. R. R	77
50	Erie Railroad	17⅛
400	do	17¼
200	do	17⅛
14	do	17½
100	Hudson River R. R	28
50	do s60	28
500	Reading Railroad	48¼
300	do s5	48⅛
100	do s3	48⅛
100	La Crosse & Mil. RR	4
8	Mich. Cen. R.	57½
100	do	57¼
600	Mich. S. & N. I R. b30	22⅞
282	do s3	22⅞
1000	do s60	23
100	do	23
169	Mich S. & N.I. pf. st.	45
50	Panama Railroad	114
60	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	82½
50	do b30	83
1200	Clev. & Tol. R. R c	33¼
1000	do s30	33⅛
300	do b60	33⅜
500	do b60	34
100	Ch. & R. I. R.R. b60	72½
150	do	72¼
400	do	71⅞
250	do b60	72
50	do b30	71⅞
150	do s60	71⅞
50	do s10	72
50	do b30	72½
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R	16
50	do s60	16

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅜
4,000	Virginia 6s	92¼
5,000	Min. St. 6 ⅌ ct Bs	106¼
1,000	Mich Cen. R.R. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st Mg. S. F. B	96⅜
3,000	Mich So. S. F. Bs	67¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	50
60	Ocean Bank	94
300	Clev & Tol. RR	34¼
25	Pac. M. Steam. Co	88
10	do	88¼
150	N. Y. C. R R.	78½
300	do	78⅝
250	do	78¾
350	Erie R. R.	17⅝
20	do	17½
100	Reading R. R. b60	48⅛
400	do	48½
100	do	48⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	57¾
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	23¾
500	do b60	24
660	do	24
600	do s3	23¾
100	M. S. & N. I. P. S.	45½
100	do b30	45½
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	83
50	do	83¼
58	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72
150	do	72⅛
40	Ill. Cen. R. R	77

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2 000	Memphis City 6s.	74
17	Irving Bank	100
5	Market Bank	103¼
10	Imp. & Tr'ds Bank	105
20	Arctic F. In. Co	100
10	N. W. F. In. Co	92½
10	Goodhue F. In. Co	90
10	Security F. In. Co	105
10	Second-av. R'd	89½
20	LaC. & Mil. R'd	4

TUESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The weekly Bank Statement published this morning made very little impression on the Money Market, as the decrease of Specie and corresponding increase of Loans were equally understood as a perfectly safe and convertible operation upon Government Stock, wholly disconnected from the ordinary movement of money for mercantile objects. There is still a free offering of money, on temporary employment, at 4 ⅌ cent., and in the way of discounts at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on prime paper within 90 days date, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on longer time. The Exchange on London for the Boston mail, this afternoon, closed steady at 109¼@109⅜ ⅌ cent. To effect free sales, the Bill Brokers accepted 109⅛@⅜. A line of £60,000 No. 1 Bills was done at 109¼.

We have an active and much improved Stock Market to-day, with a cheerful, and rather confident feeling on the *Bull* account. The rise on yesterday's prices on most of the Share list is 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. The first session of the Board of Brokers opened upon an active demand for some of the Western Shares, which being offered freely on time and for cash, by two or three leading operators for the *Bear* account, were taken up to the extent of almost 6,000 shares, the market improving as the business progressed. The same temper was shown on New-York Central and Erie, particularly after the first call of the list, the former rising from 77⅜ as on Monday afternoon to 78 ⅌ cent, and Erie from 17⅛ to 17½ ⅌ cent. Between the sessions of the Board, the dealings on the Street were marked by increased excitement, the report being current that the executive heads of the competing New-York roads, after one or two private conferences, of an amicable nature, had agreed substantially upon a return to the old rates of compensation for doing business. The subject now goes to their respective Boards of Direction, where it is hoped that no serious obstacle to harmonious action will be interposed. Even the friends of Mr. DREW, a leading Director of the Erie Company, whose stock-jobbing interest is understood on the Street to have been inimical to a good understanding, undertake to say that he will not oppose any arrangement that the President of the Company would recommend as best for all parties. We do not know how this may be, but the probability is that no selfish or sinister influence will be suffered much longer to control the vast interests involved in the adjustment of this insane competition. New-York and Erie Shares improved to 17⅝ ⅌ cent. These, and the unsecured Bonds of the Company, as well as the prospect of further refunding part of the latter in the new mortgage, will be improved by the settlement referred to, particularly as no other immediate obstacle, of a financial nature, presents itself to the quiet operation of the concern through the present depression in its traffic. Among the Western Stocks, the improvement was more decided in Michigan Southern, on account of the improvement shown by the return published this morning in its Summer traffic and in the large reduction of the expenses of the line. The common shares touched 24 ⅌ cent., and the preferred shares 45 ⅌ cent. The Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company brought 67¾ ⅌ cent. The *short* sales of Rock Island were continued at the first session of the Board down to 81⅝, seller's option, and 71⅞ cash. In the afternoon the recovery was to 72⅝ ⅌ cent. A large amount of Toledo was taken up at 33¼@⅜ in the morning, after which 34 ⅌ cent. was paid. All the offerings of Illinois Central shares at 77 ⅌ cent. were taken, and 91¼@⅜ paid for the Construction Bonds. The business in Reading shares was increased, and 48½ ⅌ cent. paid at the Second Board. The State Stock bid was steady. Pacific Mail and Panama shares firm, and the former in demand. In United States fives, (new,) the transactions were at 103⅞, interest from January. The general market closed steady.

The Quebec mail brings the London quotations for American Stocks to Aug. 11, four days later than by the *Arabia*. Illinois Centrals were 1 ⅌ cent. lower at the close on the Shares, while the Construction Bonds were held for 85 ⅌ cent. Sterling money. New-York Central shares, (still quoted dividend included,) were 79 bid, 81 asked Sterling money.

The London *Times* notices sales on the 9th inst. of Illinois Central shares at 19½ and 21 discount; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds at 62@63, and Pennsylvania Central Bonds at 91. It remarks and quotes as follows:

"Great Western, of Canada, were firm, while a decline took place in Buffalo and Lake Huron. Grand Trunk of Canada, were also weaker. Illinois Central declined $1, while Michigan Central were steady. A reaction of ⅛ ⅌ cent. occurred in Canada Government Bonds; New-Brunswick, on the other hand, left off higher."

Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	82	@84
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	83	@85
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	82	@84
Illinois Cen. R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis.	22	@20
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1860	85	@90
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	88	@91
Michigan Cen. 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund) 1882	89	@91
Michigan Central $100 shares	55	@65
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	62	@64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	23	@25
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	82	@84
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	92	@94
N. Y. Central $100 shares	76	@81
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	70	@72
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1875	30	@40
Erie 7s, convertibles, 1862	30	@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871	30	@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, $100 shares	17	@19
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1880	89	@91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Stg	90	@92
Consols, Money	96⅜	@96⅝
Consols, Account, 7th September		@96⅝
Consols, New Three ⅌ Cents	97¼	@97½

By Electric Telegraph to Liverpool.

After official hours, Consols closed 96⅝. Caledonians improved. Paris, Tuesday evening—Three ⅌ Cents. closed 69f.; Four and a Half per Cents., 96f. 50c. Vienna, Tuesday—Exchange on London, 10 13; gold, 7; silver, 4⅛. Berlin, Tuesday—Exchange on London, 6 20⅛.

The following is Tuesday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$73,017 90
Payments	125,381 27
Balance	13,654,341 24

The receipts include $54,000 from Customs. Received for Loan, $5,250.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, 1857.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	3,075,000	2,906,000	3,489,000	2,785,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,792,000	1,416,000	1,945,000	1,528,000
Ex. to France	383,000	413,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. to other F. P.	396,000	411,000	520,000	283,000
Total exports	2,571,000	2,240,000	2,943,000	2,220,000
Stock on hand	95,000	72,000	51,000	112,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	7,000	2,000	4,000	13 000
Ex. to G B	15,000	3,000	—	13,000
Ex. to France	—	1,000	—	—
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	1,000	—	2,000
Total exports	16,000	5,000	—	15 000

Mr. WRIGHT'S circular of this week remarks on the new crop:

"From the South, during the past week, the accounts are not as uniformly favorable as they have been; we hear more complaints of too much rain in some sections, too little in others; the depredations by boll-worm are also represented as assuming more importance, and give rise to apprehensions of possible serious injury. It is, of course, too early to say what may be the result of the present growing crop as the critical period has yet to be passed; if the, quantity realized proves large under the circumstances, the idea is general that all will be needed by the increasing wants of the world; if moderate, that prices must advance to a point which would curtail the consumption; and if small, that a year of speculation and inflated prices is before us. The weather will be closely watched until the time of a killing frost. The date of frost will, in a great measure, determine the probable extent of the crop."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,481,837	$1,364,215	$1,296,237
Previously reported	50,761,013	46,073,789	38,773,2.4
Since Jan. 1	$52,242,850	$47,438,004	$40,069,461

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. State Currency	30c. ⅌ 100@ ⅓ ⅌ ct. dis
New England and N. J.	15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt.	15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝ ⅌ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	⅜@ ¾ ⅌ ct. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	⅞@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
North Carolina	—@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Illinois	—@2 ⅌ ct. dis.
Wisconsin	—@2 ⅌ ct. dis.
Virginia	¾@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Michigan	—@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Tennessee	—@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Free Indiana	—@1½ ⅌ ct. dis.
Louisiana and Mobile	¾@1 ⅌ ct. dis.
Canada	⅜@ ⅝ ⅌ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-York State	—@ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.
Assorted pkg. New-England	—@ ⅓ ⅌ ct. dis.

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying. Per acre.	Selling Per acre.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	91	94
120 acre warrants	81	84
160 acre warrants	92	95

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes, ⅌ £	$4 85@4 87
Bank of France Notes, ⅌ Franc	18

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish ½ and 1-16 per oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	97@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 85@ 7 86
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spn'sh Doubln's	16 20@16 40
Species	1 08@ —	Patri't Doubln's	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Half D's	1 04@ —	Gold, Am. Old	6 per c prem
Old Am Qr. Dol's	1 02½@ —	B'k of Eng. N'tes	4 85@ 4 87
Spanish Quar's each	23@ —		

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 24—12:30 P. M.

FLOUR firm. Supply offering better, but not in excess of the demand; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 62½@$5 75 for good to choice Extra Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Canadian, and $5 75@$6 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet, and hardly so firm; holders holding off; sales 8,000 bush Chicago Spring, at 90c.; 3,200 bush. White Ohio, at $1 28, and 2,400 bush. White Canadian, at $1 30. CORN dull; no sales; sound held at 75c. RYE and OATS quiet and nominal, at 70c. for the former, and 48c.@49c. for the latter. WHISKY dull; buyers offer 24c. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged; 38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, and 9c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts for the last 24 hours*—8,427 bbls. Flour, 46,014 bushels Wheat, 74,183 bushels Corn, 256 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—419 bbls. Flour, 29,490 bushels Wheat, 48,470 bushels Corn, 5,970 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce and held firmer; most of the mills have stopped grinding, and there is but little demand at current prices; no sales. CORN a shade easier; sales 9,000 bushels Toledo at 74c. FREIGHTS dull, but unchanged. *Lake imports*—12 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—8,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug 24.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,800 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for Red, and $1 30@$1 40 for White. CORN advancing; sales 9,500 bushels; Yellow advanced 2c.—sales at 90c.; and for Mixed at 86c. WHISKY steady at 28c.@28½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull and heavy. *Receipts for the last twenty-four hours*—3,000 bbls. WHISKY dull. Sales 800 bbls., at 22½c. Nothing doing in PROVISIONS, and prices nominal. WHEAT dull and 3c. lower.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 10c. CORN quiet at 68c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—2 200 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN better; White, 80c.@81c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS dull; Bulk Meats 6¾c.@8¾c.; Mess Pork $17 50@$17 85.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The sales of COTTON for the past three days have been very light, at unchanged prices; receipts small. STERLING EXCHANGE and FREIGHTS unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24.

The sales of COTTON for the past three days were 1,100 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. on the lower qualities.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Tuesday*—*First Board*—$22,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; 400 do., 89¾; $700 City 6s, new, 102; $1,000 Allegany Railroad Mort. 7s, 50; $1,500 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, 90¼; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 99; $3,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾; 40 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 57¾; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 49; 3 Morris Canal, Pref., 89¾; 333 Reading Railroad, 24; 50 do, 24⅛.

Closing Prices—U. S 5s, '74, 103½@104; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98¼; Phila. 6s, Railroad, 98@98½; Philadelphia 6s New, 101¾@102¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾@90; Reading Railroad, 24⅛@24¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 79@81; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 90@90½; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86, 69¾@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾@43; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88¾@89; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43¼@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 99¾@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62½@63; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 65¼@66; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16¾@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¾@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 71@72; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 49@50; Long Island, 12@12¼; Girard Bank 11½@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48¾@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾@60; New Creek, ¾@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 11
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Aug. 14
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 18
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Propeller	Galway	Boston	Aug. 21
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug 24
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada from Liverpool—Mr. Salisbury and lady, Miss Lincoln, Miss Jacob and sister, Col. Denny and lady, Mr. Genthard and lady, Miss White, Captain Paine and lady, Capt. Howes and lady, Mr. Kinmouth, lady and child, Mr. Boyce and lady, Miss Hunter and sister, Mr. White and lady, Capt. Knight, Mr. Maxner and lady, Mr. Lacy and lady, Lieut.-Col. Treverplau Rev. Mr. Newell and lady, Mr. and Miss Newell, Mr. Clark and lady, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Maitland and lady, Mr. Hawes and male servant Mr. Materin and lady, Mr. Edwards and lady, Mr. Atwater, wife and daughter, Dr. Shepherd, Miss Boardman, Mr. Conner, wife and six children, Miss Burgoyne, Mrs. Burgoyne, Miss Eagle, Mr. Welford and wife, Messrs. Wilson, Sumner, White, Knight, Lucker, Galler, Walloch, Rigo, Ashmead, Crater, Green, Thomas, Spaen, Johnson, Hawes, Bow, Bearmont, Merewether, Robertson, Goodenough, Carmichael, Rosl, Gerard, Amery, Kennard, Campbell McGibbon, Richardson, Butterfield, Lanham, Tyres, Wilson, Murphy, Kerk, Young, Jahn, Rutherford, Gamen, Aitkin, Jartz, Nioran, Jacob Homer, Tilton, Webb, Bolan, Hilberg, Reres.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Miss C. Barnett, Master Cohen, Miss M. Arthur, Mrs. E. T. Cone, Mrs. Ward and nurse, Miss C. Bull, Miss Phillips, Miss C. A. Sebring, Mr. Henry Ash and lady, Mrs. C. N. Hubert, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. O'Reily, Mrs. Willard and son, Mrs. S. Seigling, Mrs. M. Lechberg, Miss Lechberg, Catherine Tobin, H. Ash and servant Sarah Ann Bing, Mrs. Burke and three children, Mrs. T. C. Budd, three children and servant, Ed. Sebring, H. Segling, Thomas Malony, J. H. Rainy, E. Jardiffe, M. Speigdlery, Mons. Meyer, D. Jacobs, J. Triest, T. J. Averill, J. C. Suarez, J. A. Blake, W. Heine, A. M. Kensie, R. M. Kessie, A. J. Dodge, H. S. Lathrop, G. Coleman, M. McDonald.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—Mrs. K. A. Shelton, Mrs. J. Brock, Miss M. Crowell, Miss Humphries, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. R. Erwin and infant, Mrs. Hunter and servant, Miss M. Latour, Mrs. Dessau, L. Demeré, lady and child, Miss Demeré, Master Demeré, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Copp, J. M. Pender and lady, E. Dupausseur Drueyeur, S. Rothschild, Dr. B. Budd, S. M. Manning, E. L. Shelton, Master W. Shelton, E. G. Carew, E. S. Carew, W. Van Buren, W. E. Broderick, S. C. McKein, J. W. Thomas, J. W. Kelly, James Clements, H. Lipman, J. J. Brown, M. A. Wilder, L. M. Scarbers, J. Minor, P. Hayden, C. Volker, J. W. Gibson, Alex. Mills, M. Jacobi, F. Keech, S. Cohen, H. B. Ryder, F. J. Sawyer, Dr. Ambler, R. Demere, W. W. Beck, J. H. Merry, F. M. Hartshorne, J. C. Cook, A. P. Curraker, J. H. Brown, E. C. Butler, J. J. Martin, (Consul de S. M. C. Savannah,) W. A. Daniel, Van Marcus, T. Chapin, Jr., F. Lapham, E. Jencks, J. Hesse, C. Baarcke, J. McNaughton, G. L. Allen, S. D. Slade, T. B. Dariel, J. Wilkinson, F. Landon, M. Smith, A. Merritt, P. Cohen, M. Brown, B. Atkinson, B. G. Alderman, W. J. Hamilton, T. Hamilton, T. S. Hardee, Lieut. W. W. Kirkland, W. Wolf, S. W. Goodwin, R. M. Douglas, B. G. Stearn, and 7 steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Ralph Williams, Chas. B. Pool, J. S. Gibson, lady and 2 children, J. Waterman and lady, A. Murdock, A. Hyer, J. B. Artope, J. W. B. Wilde, W. D. Grushe and lady, Miss Ida D. Grushe, Miss Mary D. Grushe, J. S. Jones, R. H. Sims, John D. Jesse, George F. Oliver, Miss Mary E. Artope, Miss Ann French, W. S. Johnson, J. Sherlock, Mrs. W. L. Vroom, Miss Mary E. Vroom, C. Vieweg, lady and child, E. Cohen, J. McKenna, J. K. Goodwin, J. Byrne, A. G. Owen, S. Dunlap, J. A. Sperey, Thos. A. Sears, W. H. Lamberton, J. Ramsay, C. F. Wertfieldt, S. E. Byck, John Deacy, F. H. Burghardt, J. Petters, Chas Rowell, J. W. Brantley, A. G. Tuttle, H. H. Goodray, C. W. Polowski, Thos. Brown, P. Cook, T. J. Little, John N. Coleman, R. Einstein, David Bell, H. Meinhardt, Henry Clark, D. B. Fairbanks, Isaac Meinhardt, Frank Sloat, John McGuire, F. W. Cornwall, J. B. Barnes, and 15 steerage. Total, 79.

In steamship Memphis, from Charleston—M. Winter, Mr. Aiken, J. Duprey, Mr. Osborne, P. Meitzler, H. Mulleo, F. Davis, A. Davis, W. Davis, T. W. Tumely, Miss M. W. Tumely, A. Bailey and lady, James H. Sprinner, F. Fityler, C. E. Robbs, W. Meitzler, J. Fencke, Miss A. Donnoly, Mr. Weatherton, C. Zacharina, Mrs. Lynch and child, F. Dupont, Mrs. M. McDougal and 2 children, and 38 in the steerage.

In bark Pearl, from Turk's Island—Mrs. W. Arthur and child, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Hutchings and 3 children, Capt. H. King and one man, of the schr. Mary Eddy, (abandoned at sea) J. Masters, J and E. Dunscomb.

In bark R. H. Gamble, from Pensacola—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Ridgeway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 5 20 | Sun sets 6 45 | Moon rises 7 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7 59 | Gov. Island 8 43 | Hell Gate 9 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, Aug 24

Cleared.

Steamship Great Britain, Gray, Liverpool, R. Irving & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent; Atlanta, Layfield, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; F. Cadwallader, Colnary, Baltimore, ——; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships Washington, White, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Pepperell, Dixey, Bordeaux, ——; Marathon, Tyler, New Orleans, Robson & Fradick.

Barks Pilgrim, Hallock, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard; Odilla, Ashby, Mystic River, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Harmon, Wood, Elizabethport, Tappan & Starbuck; J. Bayes, Shiverick, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Brigs J. L. Buckman, Wright, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Restaurador, (Dan.,) Jensen, Humacoa, Galway, Casado & Teller; Loanna, (Br.,) Chishom, Londonderry, C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners Globe, Gantier, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; R. Caldwell, Hopkins, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ann Caroline, Applegate, Georgetown, C. H. Pierson; Lotus, Crowell, Naguabo, C. & E. J. Peters.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, Commander Bell, Hong Kong May 14, Batavia May 24, Simon Bay, (Cape Good Hope,) June 29, St. Helena July 22—"all well."

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 9 A. M., 20 miles south Frying Pan Shoals, passed steamer Star of the South. Monday, 7 A. M., north Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with a Spanish sloop-of-war.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 42 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Memphis, Watson, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 23d inst., 15 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Smithsonian, from Wilmington for New-York.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 65 hours with mdse and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Marion, (of Boston,) Gross, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to G Cameron.

Bark Houston, Share, Havre July 3, with hides to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Ocean Favorite, Cameron, Turk's Island 10 ds., with salt to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, Pensacola 2d inst., with lumber to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Bark Pearl, (Br.,) Hutchings, Turks Island 11 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. The P. brought Capt. H. King and one man, of the schr. Mary Eddy, of Fall River, abandoned at sea, in lat. 34, lon. 72, and the crew carried to Turks Island by King Brothers.

Bark Panama, Graves, Rio Janeiro July 7, with coffee to C. R. Green. July 10, lat 25 09 S. lon. 37 31 W., saw bark Louise Marie, of Antwerp, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads. July 17, lat 19 42 S., lon. 34 24, spoke ship Timor, Bixby, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans. July 8 J. Wilton, seaman, of Savannah, fell overboard and was lost.

Brig Handy, (of Gouldsboro',) Handy, Nuevitas 7th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, Nuevitas 7th inst., with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Armstrong, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Adele, Goff, Carolina City, N. C., 6 ds., with wheat and naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Oriole, Benson, Lubec 7 ds., with fish to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Franklin, Hunt, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Thos Hix, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3 masted,) Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. P. Lofland, Nichols, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. T. E. French, Webb, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Emma Mayo, Mayo, Bangor, via Dighton, ballast.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Black Rock, Ct., ballast.

Schr. B. Cook, McDaniels, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nichols, St. Jago, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. 14th inst., lat. 32 20, lon. 74, was struck by lightning, which shivered the fore royalmast 23d, off Sandy Hook, in a heavy blow from N. W., lost the maintopmast yard

Brig Africa, Button, Port-au-Prince Aug. 7, with coffee and logwood to M. Triyillo. Sld in co. with Charles E. Lex, for Philadelphia, and kept in co. 9 ds. Has experienced light wind and calms the entire passage. 9th inst., Geo. White, seaman, of Isle of Wight, died of typus fever.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Gates, Sagua la Grande Aug. 6, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. 9th inst., at 10 P. M., went ashore on Salt Key Bank; lost rudder and knocked off the shoe. After being ashore a short time, succeeded in getting off without receiving any damage; while ashore found the current setting N. E. at the rate of 2 miles per hour.

Brig Alice Franklin, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Clements, Sagua la Grande 24 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms

Brig Agenoria, (Br., of Halifax,) Murphy, San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams—vessel to Whitmore Bro.

WIND—During the day, from W. to W. S. W.

Memoranda.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—The American ship Ann E. Thornton, Capt. Brooks, from St. George's, N. B., for England, put into Portland on the 23d inst., leaky, having struck upon a sunken rock on the first day out and knocked a hole in her bottom. The water is now up to her lower deck-beams. She will discharge cargo of deals and repair.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secy. Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. stmr W. M. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; barks Cordelia, Cook, Cardenas, Elizabeth, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Cushing—brig, in Crooked Island Passage, no date.

Black Monster—schr., hence for Mobile, Cape May bearing N. W. 40 miles, Aug. 20.

Hope—brig, of New-York, no lat., was seen steering N., Aug. 18.

John Boynton—brig, bound to Porto Rico, off St. Nicolas Mole, Aug. 8.

Julia Rogers—schr., from Hampden for Jamaica, Aug. 18, lat. 40 24, lon. 68 20.

Rainbow—bark, from New-York for Havana, Aug. 20, lat 27, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port au-Prince, Aug. 7, brigs Isabella Beurmann, dischg.; Wanderer, ldg., to sail in 6 ds. for Boston; Onward, (Br.,) do. for New-York, do.

At San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba, schr. Julia M. Hallock, for New York, ldg.

At Nuevitas, Aug. 7, brigs S. G. Adams, for New-York in 7 ds.; Granada, from New-York.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

The Abby Langdon, from Akyab to Antwerp, is on shore off the Isle of Wight.

Arrived from New-York—June 13, Raven, at Batavia; August 1, Lacoste at Cadiz, and Lamplighter and Augustus at Trieste.

Arrived from New-Orleans—August 9, Caroline at Marseilles; 13th, J. M. Hall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—June 13 Nightingale, at Batavia; August 4th, Mimosa, at Gibraltar.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 11, E. A. Stern, Dachi and Mont Blanc, from Liverpool; 12th Stephen Crowell, Calhoun, Marquette and Constantinople, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Aug. 11, Pocahontas, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 11, King Fisher, from Deal; 12th, Vancluse, from ditto.

SPORTING.

NEWBURG HAS ACCEPTED AGAINST NEW-YORK.—The FRANK G. WOOD, of Newburg, rows against the DAN BRYANT, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., from H. Burns' Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, for a purse of $100, and a whip given by THOS C. BURNS, the proprietor. Race to take place at 2 P. M.

PATENTS.

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A pamphlet of information sent free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEAM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE.

A 15 horse steam-engine with two cylinder boilers, 30 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 35 Pine-st., basement.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

3 000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,600 bales "C." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

ARNOLD'S FLUID.
Gillot's Steel Pens—Gold Pens.
RODGERS' KNIVES.
A large assortment of letter, note and cap papers, &c., at
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DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Snomaline Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000; nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. F. H. Madison square post-office.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.